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State Librarian

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

The weekly crop bulletin of the State Agricultural Department says the reports of correspondents indicate a very favorable change in crop conditions. ——Several counties of Iowa were swept by a cyclone Sunday night; most all the wires are down and news is coming slowly, but such as has been received shows great loss of life and destruction of property; twenty-four persons were killed at ——town, five at another and three at another; many farm houses were wrecked; all the inmates of one were killed; news from other sections not yet heard from will, it is thought, greatly increase the list of dead.——At Gaithersburg, Md., a negro not long out of the penitentiary for criminal assault, murders a man, his wife and child; he has not been captured. ——While the Bermuda was unloading her cargo on the Cuban coast on her last trip two Spanish gunboats slipped upon her and covered her with their search lights; she immediately steamed away pursued by the warships, who could not overtake her.——Several towns in Michigan were visited by cyclones yesterday afternoon; in one a dozen persons were killed and in another four and in a third six or eight. ——Chicago was visited by a severe wind and rain storm yesterday morning, and earlier in the night several towns in the State were visited by cyclones in which several people were killed and much property destroyed.

The Cook county (Chicago) Democratic convention was held yesterday; there were few sound money men present, as persons of that persuasion kept away from the primaries the day before; the convention adopted a strong free silver platform. ——At Victoria, B. C., an electric car fell through a bridge, seventy-five feet; fifty or sixty persons were killed. ——The ferry boat Katherine, of Cairo, Ills., capsized and eleven persons were drowned. ——In the Southern Presbyterian General Assembly yesterday a number of reports were made the most important being the one as to the State public school scholarships of the assembly school at Fredericksburg. ——Col. John S. Mosby is ill in San Francisco with appendicitis. ——The Senate committee will report against the confirmation of W. H. Fowler as successor to Gen. Lee as internal revenue collector in Virginia. ——In Texas the sound money Democrats bolt from the free silver men, and both factions will put up Gubernatorial candidates; ex-Governor Roberts, who was an independent candidate on a platform pleasing to the former, withdraws for the sake of harmony. ——Two cyclones which passed over sections of Michigan Monday evening were most fearful in their destruction of life and property; few houses were left standing in their paths, and the loss of life was appalling. ——There will be sixty-seven contests before the Republican National convention, involving the rights of 158 delegates. ——The Democratic convention of Oklahoma declares for free silver. ——Capt. Gen. Weyler will allow the export of tobacco contracted for prior to his order prohibiting its export from Cuba; that purchased after the order will be held in the island. ——Seventeen hundred Spanish soldiers have a "fierce battle" with Cubans, lasting five hours, when the latter are repulsed; the casualties reported are thirty-nine Cubans killed and twenty-seven Spaniards wounded. ——Near San Jose, Cal., James Dunham kills his father-in-law, his mother-in-law and four other members of the family and then makes his escape. ——The "Lilly White" Republicans of Florida in caucus select a State ticket which will be nominated in convention.——The Democrats of Vermont nominate a State ticket and send uninstructed delegates to the Chicago convention; they denounce the American Protective association and express sympathy for the Cubans. ——The Prohibition National convention met in Pittsburg yesterday; it is divided into two factions, one favoring free silver and the other insisting on sticking to prohibition only. ——A cyclone struck St. Louis and East St. Louis yesterday afternoon, and the destruction was fearful; the wires from the cities are down; it is said 300 people were killed in St. Louis; news is meagre; East St. Louis was reported last night as burning up, with the loss then at $2,000,000; the Eads bridge was blown down, and a train was carried down with it. ——The towns of Rennick and Labaddie, in Missouri, were almost entirely destroyed by the cyclone yesterday. ——At Savannah an electric lineman comes in contact with a live wire and falls twenty-five feet, dying instantly. ——The Supreme Council Royal Arcanum decides that firemen and policemen are extra hazardous risks; the next meeting will be held in Boston. ——It is reported that eighty children were killed by a cyclone in a school house at Rhodisia, yesterday, and it is said the town of Rush Hill was also demolished and fifty children crushed in the school house. ——Judge McEnery was nominated for Senator by the Louisiana Democratic caucus. ——The loss by cyclones in Michigan will reach $17,000,000. ——Latest accounts estimate the number of deaths from the cyclone in St. Louis at 1,000; the Mayor ordered all electric light circuits turned off last night to prevent death to persons coming in contact with broken electric wires. ——The Spanish claim a decisive victory over 2,000 Cubans. ——Cuban cigar manufacturers protest against the modification of Gen. Weyler's order against export of tobacco; they say if the concession is granted they will have to close their factories. ——Charles L. Murphy was convicted of stealing money from a registered letter while route agent between Tarboro and Washington.——Wake Forest college will erect a $1,200 infirmary. ——Populists serve notice on N. C. English that they will not support him for Congress. ——President Cleveland vetoed the River and Harbor bill. The Mayor, chief of police and health commissioner of St. Louis have made a thorough inspection of the devastated section of that city, and the Mayor estimates the damage by the storm at $20,000,000; this does not include damage to shipping or loss arising from suspension of business. ——The motion for a new trial for Scott Jackson for the murder of Pearl Bryan was overruled and he was sentenced and appeals. ——The election in Norfok on Thursday was a political revolution in the shape of an overwhelming defeat of the Prohibitionists by the Democrats. ——At Martinsville, Va., a negro man was caught in the ropes of an ascending balloon and killed. ——While a rescue party were at work on a pile of debris in St. Louis, they heard a child's voice say: "Please don't be so rough;" a hole was soon made and a 10-year-old boy leading three little girls came out; they had been imprisoned forty hours and were uninjured.

DESIGNS OF THE CLEVELANDITES.

From the extraordinary outgivings by Chairman Harrity and other indications, it is getting to be pretty clear that desperate measures will be resorted to by the administrationists to control the machinery of the Democratic party.

It has been a year of fencing for position between the two wings of the brave old party, each seeking to put the other in the position of bolters. The reader will remember that the President's infamous pronunciamento of April 22d, 1895, declared that loyalty to his single standard views should thenceforth be the test of loyalty to the Democratic party; and that, shortly after, a Washington correspondent declared that it was the purpose of the administration to force the silver wing of the party in the Southern States to renounce their opposition to the President or to go over to the Populists, so that the party machinery might be left in the hands of the Federal officeholders and other administrationists. The aim, of course, was to secure Cleveland delegates to the national convention. The nomination once secured by Mr. Cleveland, he would snap his fingers at the Southern States, content to rely, in the election, upon the Republican States and such of the Southern States as he could buy.

We narrowly escaped, here in North Carolina, falling unconsciously into the President's trap. If the silver convention at Raleigh last September had been a success, it would have left the machinery of the Democratic party entirely in the hands of the administrationists, and we should now be getting ready to send a Cleveland delegation to Chicago instead of a Democratic one.

Just that has been the tremendous fight which has been waged for twelve months past between the two wings of the Democratic party in all the Southern and some of the Western States. In North Carolina, on the silver side, the OBSERVER has fought it almost alone. But it must not be imagined that the battle is won. Efforts will be made here to send machine men to the different conventions, crying lustily for silver, but having Cleveland hearts. Be on your guard, loyal Democrats.

In the field at large, an idea may be gathered of the administration's intentions from this extraordinary editorial in yesterday's New York World:

"The Altgeld faction has had its way in Chicago. It has so far suppressed the vote of sound money Democrats that only seven delegates to the State Convention will certainly be for honest money, and not more than a handful are even free to vote in that way. But the end is not yet. The sound money Democrats stayed away from the Chicago primaries because the results were pre letermined, but they placarded their purpose to make a new and truly Democratic organization, to hold a convention of their own, and to contest the right of Populists and Socialists and Anarchists to represent Illinois in the National Democratic Convention, with a probably controlling voice there.

"In brief, there is a 'split' in Illinois, and the National Convention will be called upon to decide whether Democracy in that State represents Altgeldism or the traditional principles of the party. The question will be scarcely less important than if it were whether the Democracy shall commit hari kari or go on living. For there is nothing in the future more certain than that with an Altgeld platform and candidate the Democracy would be buried under a mountain of adverse ballots in every Northern and many Southern States. Suicide as a policy will hardly commend itself to a political party of such vitality as Democracy has shown during its century of life."

The meaning of the foregoing is that the national executive committee will under take to rule in these bolting "delegations" in place of the regular ones. The object of General Ransom's holding on to his place in the national committee is now apparent.

AN IMPORTANT TRUTH.

Our neighbor, the Clinton Democrat, states an important truth in the following:

"It is well enough that little noise should be made until the National convention meets. If, then, a sincere and uncompromising friend of silver is nominated for President upon a platform that can be construed in but one way, the masses of the white men of North Carolina will vote the same ticket this year."

That contains the whole truth of the situation in North Carolina at this time. It reminds us also how vitally important it has been to keep the Democratic organization in our State intact. The general sentiment, we believe, is that the coming State convention on the 25th of June should merely elect delegates to the national convention, and then take a recess until after the national platform and ticket are known.

It seems to us hardly worth arguing that that is the rational thing to do. As the cause of the Democratic party's being in a minority in North Carolina is the going over to the Populists of former Democrats, and as the majority of the rank and file of those former Democrats declare that they differ with us now chiefly on the question that is to be decided at Chicago, it follows inevitably that the part of wisdom is to shape our course in the State by the action taken there.

When we have that light before us, we can act with precise intelligence in selecting those who are to bear the party's flag in the State. In our opinion, it will be rank folly to select them in the dark that will exist till then.

No Corner Stone Yet.

The Old Court House is a thing of the past. Not a brick has been left standing. No sign of a corner stone has yet been discovered, though there are still hopes that one may be found when the foundations are removed. The removal of this historic, but ugly old building, has added much to the appearance of Green and Rowan Streets.

THE FAYETTEVILLE ARSENAL.

We give below General M. P. Taylor's history of the Fayetteville Arsenal, as originally printed in the Wilmington Messenger and now enlarged and amended. It is an important and interesting document, especially valuable to our local readers.

Report Made by Maj M. P Taylor, of the Sixth Battalion, Armory Guard, Stationed at Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory During the War.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 28.

Hon. Walter Clark, Raleigh, N. C:

DEAR SIR:—In obedience to your request, I beg leave respectfully to write a sketch of the "Sixth Battalion Armory Guard," stationed at the Fayetteville arsenal and armory during the war between the States.

It may be well to give a brief sketch of the Fayetteville arsenal and armory as a matter of historical record, touching the construction of the various buildings (as there is not a vestige of it left) having been totally destroyed by Gen. Sherman on his famous march through the Carolinas. The Fayetteville arsenal and armory was located on what is known as "Hay Mount," which overlooks the historic old city of Fayetteville, and was constructed by the United States Government previous to the war, under the immediate supervision of Mr. William Bell as architect, but in charge of various army officers of high distinction as commandants of the post. It was one of the loveliest spots anywhere in the South, and was very often visited by strangers from various States and greatly admired. Conspicuous octagonal high brick and stone towers were located at the four corners of the enclosure, while symmetrical walls and massive iron railing and heavy iron gates surrounded the premises. Handsome two-story brick and stone buildings for officers' quarters and the accommodation of the troops adorned the front and sides, while in the centre, rear and both sides were large, commodious buildings used for the storing of small arms, fixed ammunition, commisary and quartermaster supplies. In the centre of the enclosure were the gun carriage and machine shops—the former with Mr. T. S. Barrett as superintendent, who had served the United States Government formerly at "Old Point Comfort" for a number of years before the war, while in the rear part of this enclosure was a large rifle factory, containing all of the rifle works brought from Harper's Ferry, Virginia, and handsome frame dwellings for various officers' quarters. With the exception of these last, all the other buildings were constucted of brick, trimmed with stone. Mr. Bell continued during the entire war as architect of all buildings, and was a Scotchman of national reputation.

Some 100 yards from the rifle factory, were two large brick magazines for storage of powder and fixed ammunition.

The commanding officers of this post, previous to the war, were in order as follows: Maj. Laidley, U. S. A.; Capt. Dyer, U. S. A., and Capt. J. A. J. Bradford, U. S. A., the latter being in command at the opening of hostilities as United States army officer. Capt. Bradford resigned from the U. S. A. and was made Colonel in the Confederate service. [In 1863, I think it was, he was taken desperately ill and died, and was buried with military honors by the battalion in the rear of the arsenal buildings at his particular request. I had the honor of commanding the escort.] There was stationed at the post, under command of Lieut. J. A. DeLagnel, a company of United States artillery, who held the post up to the day, when by order of Governor John W. Ellis, Gen. Walter Draughon in command of the State militia was ordered to take possession of the arsenal. Gen. Draughon gathered his forces, consisting of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry company under command of Maj. Wright Hinsdale, the Lafayette Light Infantry, under command of Capt. Joseph B. Starr, and organized other companies from "Cross Creek," "Flea Hill," "Rockfish" and "Quewhiffle" districts, representing branches of the artillery, cavalry and infantry service, numbering in all about 500 men. Gen. Draughon ascended the hill and halted his command just outside of the arsenal enclosure, and made a formal demand for the surrendcr of this property in the name of His Excellency John W. Ellis, Governor of the State.

Lieut. DeLagnel accompanied Gen. Draughon where he could make an inspection of his command, when the following conversation took place between himself and the famous old "Captain Bulla:" Lieut. DeLagnel halted in front of Capt. Bulla's command and remarked to the captain that he seemed to have arms but no ammunition, whereupon Capt. Bulla ran his hands in both pockets of his pants, pulling out buck shot and powder horns and exhibiting them to him. Said Lieut. DeLagnel: Are these all the men you have to capture my battery and the arsenal? No, said Capt. B. "The woods is full of them,"

Lieut. DeLagnel having satisfied himself that any effort on his part of resistance would be fruitless, not only on account of the number of Confederates opposing him, compared with his handful of men, coupled with Capt. Bulla's announcement that "the woods was full of them," the surrounding was accomplished without the firing of a gun, except the salute by Lieut. DeLagnel's battery on hauling down the United States flag. Lieut DeLagnel with his command marched out of the enclosure with their small arms and equipments, and the State troops marched in and took possession. The State troops were kept on guard until the Confederate States' forces took charge.

Lieut. DeLagnel took the steamer for Wilmington, and shipped by vessel for New York, where he gave up his command and resigned his United States commission and returned South and joined the Confederate army, and was one of the most distinguished and gallant officers in the service. He was severely wounded, I think, at the battle of "Rich Mountain," in Virginia, and for two days and nights remained in the woods within the enemy's lines for fear of being taken a prisoner, and without any attention of a surgeon to look after his wound, and it was in midwinter, which caused him great suffering.

Capt. John C. Booth was placed in command of the arsenal, and was also an old United States army man, and thoroughly versed in ordnance duties, and was selected for the position on that account. The task of organizing, enlarging the buildings and adding an armory of construction, was a gigantic undertaking. Capt Booth worked incessantly, never considering that every day his bodily strength was growing weaker, until he was *forced* to take his bed, and in a few short months he died. He was buried with military honors by the batallion, and I had the honor of commanding the escort. He was an officer of marked ability, a splendid executive officer, and was *universally* loved by the entire armory force. He was promoted to the rank of major during his illness. On the death Maj. Booth, Capt. Charles P. Bolles assumed command until Lieut. Col. J. A. DeLagnel was placed in command, which was, I think, about three weeks. Col. DeLagnel only remained at the post about six months, when he returned to the field again in Virginia. He was relieved at the arsenal by Lieut. Col. F. L. Childs, who continued in command until the close of the war.

SIXTH BATTALION ARMORY GUARD.

The companies composing this command were the ordnance corps of fifty men and three artificers, Joseph D. Gurley, Neill L. Monroe and Alexander McDonald. Thomas Stevens, an old United States army sergeant, was appointed by Maj. Booth as ordnance sergeant and commissary and quarter master sergeant of the post.

The special duty of the ordnance corps was to perform guard duty. It was Company A of the battalion.

COMPANY B.

Capt.—Armand L. DeRosset.
First Lieut—Ray.
Second Lieut—Monroe.
Third Lieut—Ritter.

This command was organized and drilled at this post, and constituted a part of this battalion until they were ordered to report at Wilmington to Maj. Gen. Whiting. Capt. DeRosset left Fayetteville with 118 rank and file. On reaching the city of Wilmington, another company was placed under Capt. DeRosset, with rank as Major.

Capt. DeRosset had been severely wounded twice in the battles in Virginia, and was again wounded at Averasboro, N. C., in 1865, a few days before the surrender at Appomattox.

COMPANY C—60 MEN, RANK AND FILE.

Capt—George W. Decker,
First Lieut—Charles R. Banks,
Second Lieut—Charles E. Roberts,
Third Lieut—Alonzo Garra-on.

COMPANY D—73 MEN, RANK AND FILE.

Capt—William P. Wemyes,
First Lieut—James F. Woodward,
Second Lieut—Samuel J. Walton,
Third Lieut—Malcom McInnis.

COMPANY E—61 MEN, RANK AND FILE.

Capt—Martin VanBuren Talley,
First Lieut—Robert F. Epps,
Second Lieut—Wm. T. Battley,
Third Lieut—James A. Ahearn.

COMPANY F—69 MEN, RANK AND FILE—CAVALRY.

Capt—James W. Strange,
First Lieut—R. H. Holliday,
Second Lieut—C. McMurray,

This command only remained for a few months, and was transferred to the army in Virginia.

COMPANY G—61 MEN, RANK AND FILE.

Capt—James D. Buie,
First Lieut—Lauchlin W. Currie,
Second Lieut—George W. Gates.

The total rank and file of this battalion was 509 men.

The Battalion was as well drilled and as thoroughly disciplined as any command in the Confederate service.

When Gen. Butler made his famous attack on Fort Fisher and attempted to land his troops, all work at the arsenal and armory was suspended and this entire command were sent to report to Maj. Gen. Whiting. The command remained several days near Fort Fisher, and finding Gen. Butler had abandoned his purpose, this command was ordered back to Fayetteville and work again resumed in the various departments. The large majority of this battalion had been in many a hard fought battle with Lee and Jackson, but being skilled artizans and mechanics of a high order, they were detailed from their commands for this most important duty at the arsenal and armory, but they were always ready to obey the summons to the field.

The Confederate Government moved the Harper's Ferry machinery from the rifle factory there to the Fayetteville arsenal and armory, together with thirty-five men with their families, with Mr. Phillips Borkhart as master armorer. The services of these skilled workmen were highly appreciated, as the work turned out by them was greatly needed by the troops in the field. About 500 splendid rifles were turned out monthly, with any amount of small arm ammunition and numbers of heavy-size gun carriages for sea coast defenses and many light artillery gun carriages and caissons.

As this is a matter of history, as I understand it, it will not be amiss to give the names of these pioneers from Harper's Ferry who left their homes and followed the Southern flag and cast their lot with the Southern cause. They were patriots worthy of their names, and a roll of them should be preserved. There were six Englishmen whose names I have been unable to get who also deserve especial mention at my hands for similar service.

HARPER'S FERRY MEN.

James Merrick, John Hewett, Otho Hewett, Wm. Martin, Wm. Copeland, Phillip Schayman, Wm. Nicholson, Tollect Duke, Louis Keyser, Joe Keyser, John Schilling, John Price, Timothy Harrington, Phillip Burkhart, Joe Burkhart, McCloud Lewis, Jessie Graham, John Cord, Levi Decker, Thos. Boswell, Joe Boswell, V. Talley, J. E. P. Daingerfield, Jacob Sponcellor, Richard Clowe, Hamson Clowe, John Claspy, Wm. Hewitt, Geo. W. Decker, Adam Brown, Jeremiah Fuss, Geo. Fuss, Allan Fuss, Hiram Herrington, Herbert Herrington, Frank Herrington, Orrie Herrington, Philip Barkhart, Jr., Geo. Burkhart, Archibald Kitzmiller, John H. Clowe, W. H. Clowe, Rees H. Butler, Jas. Clasby, Geo. Clasby, Benj. Price, Balden Johnson.

Sergeant Stephens deserves special mention at my hands. He was an old United States sergeant, and joined the Southern army at great peril. He was one of the most methodical and accurate accountants I ever knew—wrote a beautiful hand writing, was never sick or lost a day during the four years he was in our service.

When Lieut. Col. DeLagnel was returned to the field the command of the arsenal and armory devolved upon me for about two months, until the arrival of Maj. F. L. Childs.

The following is a roll of the various officers who were at this post at various times during the war:

Maj. John C. Booth, Chas. P. Bolles. [Capt. Bolles had been employed on the coast survey by the United States Government for many years previous to the war, and was a man of marked ability. Since the close of hostilities he has been employed by the United States Government in the Bureau of Hydrography at Washington, D. C. Capt. Samuel A. Ashe was the assistant to Capt. Bolles in the laboratory and was a most valuable officer in that department.] Lieut. Col. J. A. DeLagnel, Lieut. Col. F. L. Childs, Capt. Samuel A. Ashe, Capt. John L. Holmes, Capt. J. E. P. Daingerfield, Dr. Benj. Robinson, as surgeon of post; T. J. Robinson, as superintendent of laboratory from his long experience in that branch of business in Washington, D. C. Capt. J. E. P. Daingerfield was made military storekeeper and paymaster by Maj. Booth from long experience at the arsenal and armory at Harper's Ferry.

Thomas E. DeRosset acted as secretary in Col. Childs's office, Mr. Robert Johnson was chief clerk, and E. P. Powers assistant to Johnson. In the military storekeeper's office, was William J. Woodward, who was placed in the ordnance department by Maj. Booth and Gen. J. Gorgas, chief of the ordnance bureau at Richmond, and he was one of the most efficient officers at the post. On the approach of Gen. Sherman's army, all work was of course suspended and the entire command after removing all the machinery possible, together with the large amount of supplies, were ordered to camp, and remained there until the surrender at Greensboro.

Since writing the above, I have received some very valuable suggestions relative to the "Old Arsenal" before the war, and very cheerfully give them, that my report may be full and complete in regard to this grand old place. My sketch above written was gathered from the best information I could obtain from those resident at Fayetteville previous to the war.

The ante bellum commandants should be in the following order: Captain Bradford was the first commandant. The building of the arsenal was begun in 1835 under his command. He was many years in command, and was succeeded by Capt. A. B. Dyer about 1853, who remained until about 1857. Capt. Bradford was then returned, and, after a brief stay, was succeeded by Capt. Chas. P. Kingsbury. Capt. Kingsbury remained perhaps half a year, and was succeeded by Major T. T. S. Laidley, who remained until a short time before the outbreak of the war, when Captain Bradford was again restored; and, the place being turned into a military post, a company of artillery was added under command of Brevet Major Samuel Anderson, J. A. DeLagnel being first Lieutenant.

Dyer, Kingsbury and Laidley remained on Northern side, though Dyer and Laidley were Virginians. Kingsbury was a northern man by birth, though appointed as from North Carolina.

Dyer became Major General and chief of ordnance of the United States Army during the war. Kingsbury a Brigadier General and Chief of General McClellan's staff when McClellan had supreme command. Laidley became Colonel of ordnance, and missed becoming the head of the department by a turn of favoritism. Anderson became chief of artillery on Gen. Huger's staff, and afterwards chief of Gen. R. H. Anderson's staff. DeLagnel, who was a veritable nero, after the exciting and somewhat romantic career already alluded to, became assistant chief of ordnance of the Confederacy under Gen. J. Gorgas. DeLagnel was the son of a San Domingo refugee, a gentleman (perhaps a soldier) of high position, who came to this country with Col. DeRussy, who settled in Louisiana. Mrs. DeLagnel was of Petersburg, Va. Bradford, Dyer, Kingsbury and Laidley were men of a high order of ability and of high standing as professional soldiers. They were officers of the ordnance department, which ranked next to the engineer department, and were therefore necessarily men who had stood near the head, if not at the head of their classes at West Point.

Capt. Samuel A. Ashe was assigned to duty as the assistant of Lieut. Col. F. L. Childs and not as assistant of Capt. Bolles. He also had particular supervision of the magazines, testing powders and making fire works and ammunition in Labaratory.

MATTHEW P. TAYLOR,
Major Sixth Battalion Armory Guard.

SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY.

94th Annual Commencement.

Correspondence of the Observer.

The 94th annual commencement of the Salem Female Academy was concluded this week.

On Saturday evening last a large and appreciative audience gathered in the old Moravian Church to attend the opening concert. On this occasion the vocal and elocution Departments presented their work to the public. The concert was a grand success. The institution is to be congratulated on the marked success which it has achieved in the two lines above named.

On Sunday morning the Rev. W. S. Creasy, D. D., of Centenary Methodist Church, Winston, N. C., delivered an exceedingly earnest and eloquent sermon, highly appropriate to the occasion. The music in this service was exceptionally good.

Monday and Tuesday evenings were given to the Seniors, 43 in number. Each read a brief essay carefully prepared on some line and important subject of the day. These essays were really intended to gracefully introduce the members of the graduating class to the public before the Commencement exercises proper.

Tuesday afternoon a very interesting exhibit was made by the Art Department. In addition to a large display of paintings, drawings, &c., there was an interesting display of beautiful China.

Alumnæ Day came on Wednesday. At the Alumnæ Banquet given in the afternoon in the Academy dining-room, between 200 and 300 members were present. During the day class reunions were held. There was also the regular business meeting of the Alumnæ Association, and it was learned that the Scholarship Fund exceeded $3,000.

The beautiful Memorial Organ, given by the class of '95 was formally presented by a number of the class.

The fine musical talent of the school was displayed Wednesday night, on the occasion of the Grand Concert. The faithful work of Prof. Skilton in advancing the interests of the musical department deserves high commeadation.

On Thursday, Commencement Day proper, a large and appreciative audience again assembled in the Moravian Church at 9 A. M. to be present at the tender and impressive closing exercises of this happy commencement season. Excellent music was rendered and at the proper time Rev. Max Hark, D.D., of Pennyslvania, delivered a scholarly and interesting oration. The diplomas were presented by Bishop Edward Ronthaler, D.D., so well known and loved in the academy.

With this year the institution is rapidly approaching the century of its existence. During the year some 500 or more persons came under the direct influence of the school.

Among the pupils from Fayetteville we notice the name of Misses Lottie Thornton and Sallie Brown, while Miss Etta Brown is a member of the Faculty. A number of visitors from this neighborhood are in attendance.

That New York City consumes nine hundred and sixty million eggs in one year; nearly three hundred thousand pounds of butter every day; and as many gallons of milk; that it eats three hundred and five million pounds of beef in a year seems astounding. And yet these figures are in reality very moderate calculations which Mr. John Gilmer Speed has reached upon exhaustive investigation, and embodied in an article on "Feeding a City Like New York," which he has written for The Ladies' Home Journal.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The University Law School.

FACULTY.

John Manning, LL. D., James E. Shepherd, LL. D.

SESSION

Begins July 1st, and ends on the first Thursday in September. Students can remain over until the Monday before the last Monday in September without additional charge for tuition.

CLASSES.

Junior and Senior.

FEES.

For Junior $30.00. Senior $30.00. Both $60.00.

(a). Any student who has attended the regular session for a period of forty weeks, and paid his fees in cash, will be permitted to take both classes during the Summer School for $30.00.

(b). Any licensed attorney desiring to review the course will be permitted to do so for $30.00.

TEXT BOOKS.

Those prescribed by the Supreme Court of North Carolina for applicants for license to practice law, viz: (A) Blackstone's four books or first volume of Ewell's Essentials, Stephen on Pleading, Smith on Contracts, Browne's Domestic Relations, and Williams on Real Property.

(B) Adams' Equity, Bigelow on Torts, Greenleaf on Evidence, (Vol. 1.), Angell and Ames on Corporations, Schouler on Executors, Black's Constitutional Law, and Clarks' Annotated Code.

"A" is for the Junior and "B" for the Senior Class.

Each student must furnish his text books, and bring with him Blackstone.

EXAMINATIONS.

No entrance examinations is required, but each student must satisfy the Faculty that he has sufficient general training to be able to take the course with profit to himself.

Examinations are required as each subject is finished.

RECITATIONS.

Daily for each class. One hour and a half until Sept. 1st. After Sept. 1st, one hour.

MODE OF INSTRUCTION.

Text Books, Lectures, Study of Cases, Quizzes and Moot Courts.

EXPENSES.

Tuition, as before set forth.

Board in the village, with rooms for $12.00 to $20.00 per month, without rooms from $10.00 to $15.00 per month.

$3,000 GIFT TO THE UNIVERSITY.

Commons Hall to be Started in September and Good Board Furnished at $8.00 per Month. Student Waiters

Mrs. Frederick Baker, of New York, has given the University three thousand dollars to equip Commons Hall at the University and provide board at cost for students. The Hall will be opened next September with accommodations for 200, and the charge will be $8 per month, which it is hoped to reduce to $6 after awhile. There will be twenty waiters, who will get board for their services.

The Mason Farm (1,000 acres) located one and one half miles from the University and recently bequeathed to it by Rev. and Mrs. J. P. Mason, will be used as a poultry, dairy, stock and truck farm to supply the tables in Commons Hall.

President Winston says that Commons Hall will have Western beef daily, and the best food in the State cooked by the best cooks.

This is a great thing for the University and a great thing for the hundreds of needy boys in North Carolina who are eager to go to college, but lack money.

SEVENTY-FIRST ITEMS.

SEVENTY-FIRST, May 27th.

Mr. J. A., Nathaniel, and Misses Mary and Bessie McArthur, of the Lumber Bridge School, are spending their vacation at home.

Miss Marion McArthur, as did Misses Christian and Mary Gillis, attended the Lumber Bridge commencement last week.

Messrs. William and Kelly Sessoms, who have been attending Prof. Kelly's school at Union, are at home for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Gillis spent the latter part of last week with relatives in Richmond county, and Mrs. Gillis is now visiting her sisters at McNatt's and Parkton.

Mr. J. H. Currie made a business trip to Wilmington the first of this week.

Miss Christiana McFadyen, who teaches at Maxton, is expected home this week.

The farmers are very thankful and much encouraged by the recent good showers. SCOTCH LASSIE.

Motherhood is the acme of womanhood. It rounds out a woman's life and completes her most important mission in the world. The bearing and rearing of healthy, happy children is the chief achievement of any woman's life.

Health is an inheritance due to every child and within the reach of every parent to bestow. It is something that costs no money and is more precious than a mountain of diamonds.

The child's health depends almost wholly on the mother's, not only before its birth but afterwards. A sick mother can't properly care for her child's health. A sick mother sometimes bears a healthy child, but it isn't to be expected. Maybe the baby will possess the appearance of health, but will lack stamina. Maybe innate weakness will develop in after years.

Every woman should be particularly careful of her health during the period of gestation—when the child is really a part of herself.

During all this time, she should keep her body strong and pure and she should take proper precautions against her time of labor. For this purpose Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is prescribed. It has been used in thousands of cases, with the most gratifying results. It is a tonic to the whole body, but particularly to the organs distinctly feminine. It cures all female troubles and promotes regularity.

A large book (1000 pages profusely illustrated), written by Dr. Pierce, entitled "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser" will be sent to those who will send twenty-one cents, in stamps, to pay postage and wrapping *only*.

Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Cotton and Woolen Mills on the C. F. & Y. V. Railway.

A circular has been issued by General Manager Fry and General Freight and Passenger Agent Kyle, giving the number of Mills on the C. F. & Y. V. Out of the thirty Cotton Mills, seven are in Fayetteville or the immediate neighborhood. The list is as follows:

Wilmington cotton mills, Wilmington, N. C., cottonades, outings, shawls, toweling.

Paoenix mill, (building) Fayetteville, N. C., warps.

Fayetteville Cotton Mill, Fayetteville, Warps.

Holt's cotton mill, Fayetteville, N. C., various.

Hope Mills Manufacturing company, No. 1, Hope Mills, N. C., warps, cottonades, cheviots, ginghams.

Hope Mills Manufacturing company No. 2, Hope Mills, N. C., cotton yarns, sheetings, shirtings, etc.

Cumberland mills, Cumberland, N. C., cotton yarns, plaids, warps, bags, twine.

Beaver Creek and Bluff mills, Fayetteville, N. C., 4 4 sheeting.

Maxton cotton mills, Maxton, N. C., yarns.

McColl Manufacturing company, McColl, S. C., cotton yarn.

Beaver Dam cotton mills, (building) McColl, S. C.

Manchester cotton mills, Manchester, N. C., plaids.

Jonesboro cotton mill company, Jonesboro, N. C., yarns.

Hadley People's Manufacturing company, Siler City, N. C., yarns.

Mt. Pleasant Manufacturing company, Kimeville, N. C., plaids.

Dixon woolen mills, Snow Clamp, N. C., woolens.

Worth Manufacturing company, No. 1, Worthville, N. C., sheetings and bags.

Worth Manufacturing company, No. 2, Worthville, N. C., plaids.

Cedar Falls Manufacturing company, Cedar Falls, N. C., sheetings, warps and yarns.

Randolph Manufacturing company, Franklinville, N. C., sheetings and yarns.

Franklinville Manufacturing company, Franklinville, N. C., seamless bags.

Enterprise Manufacturing company, Coleridge, N. C., cotton yarns.

Columbia Manufacturing company, Ramsuer, N. C., sheeting and ball thread.

Proximity Manufacturing company, Greensboro, N. C., colored cotton goods.

Hucomuga mills, Greensboro, N. C., bold cotton goods.

Southern Finishing and Warehouse company, Greensboro, N. C., finishers of all classes of cotton goods.

Crown cotton mills, Greensboro, N. C., (not in operation.)

Greensboro Cordage company, Greensboro, N. C., hammocks.

Laurel Bluff cotton mills, Laurel Bluff, N. C., yarns and warps.

Hamburg cotton mills, Mt. Airy, N. C., yarns.

Oak Hill cotton mills, Mt. Airy, N. C., (not in operation).

Alpine woolen mills, Mt. Airy, N. C.

The aggregate number of spindles operated by these mills is 123,024, and the number of looms 4,485. They consume 52,050 bales of cotton per year.

Diocesan Council.

The second day's proceedings of the Episcopal Diocesan Council, in session at Wilmington, was opened at ten o'clock Friday morning. The following gentlemen from Fayetteville were present: Rev. Dr. J. C. Huske, Rev. Isaac W. Hughes, Rev. Joseph N. Starr, Judge R. P. Buxton, and Messrs. F. R. Rose, and B. R. Huske. We take the following from the Wilmington Messenger:

The bishop read his annual address, giving in detail his office work for the past year, and closing with most excellent advice and earnest exhortation. He referred most feelingly to the death of Hon. George Davis and Mr. John B. Bonner, of Aurora. This portion of the address was referred to special committees to report to-morrow. The summary of the bishop's work for the year is: Services 172, sermons, and instructions 225, meetings with Sunday schools and catechizings 9, celebrations of the Holy communion 65, Baptisms 13, confirmations 224, ordinaton to the diaconate 1, churches consecrated 4, funerals 11, meetings with vestries 27, lay-readers licensed 57.

Since May 1, 1895, two clergymen have been received into the diocese, one ordained; and one has been transferred to another diocese. There are now in the diocese besides the bishops, 19 presbyters and 6 deacons. There are 2 candidates for the diaconate, 7 candidates for the priesthood, and 8 postulants.

The council was invited by St. James' Parish to visit Ocean View, and the courtesies of the Carolina Yacht Club were also extended to the council for Saturday afternoon, and these invitations were accepted with thanks.

The council accepted the invitation of Rev. Stewart McQueen to meet in Goldsboro next year, Thursday, May 20th.

Fine Crops.

We have interviewed farmers from all sections of the county, and from them we learn that the crops are in an exceptionally fine condition. If conditions continue favorable, we will market the finest grade of cotton ever raised in this section, and it must be remembered, we raise very high grade cotton in Cumberland.

Mrs. Anna Gage, wife of Ex-Deputy U. S. Marshal,

Columbus, Kan., says:

"I was delivered of **TWINS** in less than 20 minutes and with scarcely any pain after using only two bottles of

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

DID NOT SUFFER AFTERWARD.

Sent by Express or mail, on receipt of price, $1.00 per bottle. Book "TO MOTHERS" mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure
Restores Health

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

MEN of all AGES

Quickly, Thoroughly, Forever Cured.

Four out of five who suffer nervousness, mental worry, attacks of "the blues," are but paying the penalty of early excesses. Victims, reclaim your manhood, regain your vigor. Don't despair. Send for book with explanation and proofs. Mailed (sealed) free.

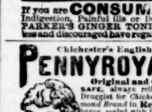
ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

HIRES Rootbeer contains the best herbs, berries and roots nature makes for rootbeer making. Take no other.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A 25c. package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

HINDERCORNS The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Makes walking easy. 15c. at Druggists.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM



Clean

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., JUNE 4, 1896.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

LET NORTH CAROLINA ASSERT HERSELF.

It has been the policy of the Democrats of the South since the war to lay no claim to a place on the Presidential ticket of their party. They have done this in recognition of the folly of handicapping their main purpose by flying in the teeth of Northern war prejudices. The effect of the extraordinary upheaval in politics which has followed the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, has been to accelerate very greatly the forces that were removing this prejudice in the country at large and to complete their work in the agricultural States of the West.

As a result, several Southern statesmen have been put forward in Georgia, Virginia Alabama and Kentucky as proper representatives of our section on the Presidential ticket—Mr. Crisp for both Vice President and President; Senator Daniel for Vice President, on a ticket with Boies of Indiana; Senator Morgan for both first and second place; and, lately, Senator Blackburn for both places.

After her fashion, North Carolina lags behind in this renaissance of Southern assertion. Now that we have discovered, in our tardily adopted State motto, what is the matter with us, let us take a new turn and resolve to be no longer hewers of wood and drawers of water for our more forward sisters.

We have several times had occasion in the past few years to refer to Judge Walter Clark as the leading man in our State. Without in the slightest degree, so far as we are aware, having compromised his standing as a strict Democratic party man, he received in 1894 the largest vote ever cast for any person in North Carolina.

So much for the estimation in which he is held in his native State. Outside of it, there is none of her sons who approaches him in reputation. His tremendous capacity for labor and the remarkable variety as well the excellence of the work he turns out, particularly of his magazine articles in the field of political economy, have brought him a reputation beyond our borders that the mass of our people are ignorant of.

These things being so, we are glad to see that there is a decided movement taking place, in and out of the State, for his nomination at Chicago as Vice President. The OBSERVER seconds that with all its heart, and we trust that the State convention, which will meet at Raleigh on the 25th instant, will have the patriotism as well as the good sense to instruct the North Carolina delegation to present and urge his name at Chicago for such nomination.

It is not our idea that this should be done in the usual perfunctory way of presenting the name of a "favorite son." Not by any means. If it were, our delegation would soon discover that they had called up a name to conjure by, so very strong is he with the kind of people—we mean the true Democrats—who will be in control of the national convention.

Let it be Walter Clark for Vice President, as the nominee of the party at Chicago, and not only will the ticket be greatly strengthened in the country at large, but we shall have no difficulty in uniting the true Democrats of North Carolina against Russell.

A "DISTINCTION WITH A DIFFERENCE."

We referred in the preceding article to the importance of Judge Clark's nomination for the Vice Presidency at Chicago. It may be useful in this connection to consider the objections which some Democrats have raised against him. There are not many who make such objection, but what we are all aiming at is the truth, and the truth in this instance seems in some quarters to have been misapprehended.

The objections referred to are, first, that Judge Clark accepted re-nomination for his present position at the hands of the Fusionists. That is not the fact. He was renominated by the Democratic State Convention which met in Raleigh on the 8th of August, 1894, and the Fusionists, in recognition of his great strength with the people, simply made no nomination against him. It is a crime in the eyes of some persons to be strong with the people; but, if popular government be the true form of government and the principles of the Democratic party the best expression of its purpose, then he is the best Democrat whom the people most approve. Judged by this test, Judge Clark seems to be a Democrat of Democrats.

In the next place, Judge Clark's advocacy of the postal telegraph has been confounded with the Populist doctrine of the government ownership of Railroads. There is nothing in common between the two. Railroads were constructed primarily with the view of transporting material things, persons and their baggage and freight. The transportation of the mails by the railroads is a mere incident to the main purpose for which they were constructed and would by no means justify the government (to which the constitution has entrusted the postal service) in enlarging upon its present ownership of a few postal cars by buying up the vast plant of the railroads themselves. Telegraphs, on the contrary, were constructed solely for the transmission of intelligence, and intelligence in the absolutely immaterial form which electricity supplies the vehicle of. As the constitution has turned over to the Federal government the whole business of transporting the mails as then constituted, it is difficult to resist the conclusion that it is the duty of that government to take charge of the new form in which, in the natural progress of science, intelligence is now communicated. The telegraph is simply an *electric mail*.

Again: What sense is there in opposing a thing, if right in itself, simply because the Populists, or any body else, support it? The Populists advocate free silver: So do the Democrats. The Populists advocate an income tax: So do the Democrats. Yet the centralizing power of a Federal income tax, with its myriads of spies and informers, is so great that nothing but the growth of plutocracy could justify its imposition, and the Democracy never began to advocate it before the existence of that condition.

So much for the right and wrong of the matter.

As to the expediency of Judge Clark's proposition, that may be considered from two standpoints: (1) that of the people's interest; and (2) that of the party's.

1. As to the people's interest:

All patriots are opposed to the centralization or consolidation of the powers of government, but it is no more centralizing to send mail rapidly than slowly, nor to have an efficient up-to-date process than an antiquated one. As it is, the government (the people) now owns the slow, non-paying part of the Post Office at a loss to the tax-payers, and a private monopoly the rapid, paying part, at a big profit to itself and at a loss and inconvenience to the public. It is no more for the government to own wires than to own postal cars or gunboats.

The postal telegraph has no earthly connection with government ownership of railways. That it has, is only asserted (a) By the telegraph people who want the aid of those opposed to government railways; (b) By the friends of government ownership of railways who want the aid of the popularity of the idea of a postal telegraph.

2. As to the party's interest:

The vitality of the Democratic party is based on the idea that it will advocate those measures which are in the interest of the masses. The world moves and unless we move with it and advocate those measures which really are for the betterment of the people, we become a party of the past. We ought to get for our party whatever popularity arises from the support of this just measure, which would give every country postoffice a governmental telephone, every central point a telegraph, and every weekly paper the press dispatches. Those who know, say there is a powerful popular force behind this idea, and it would be good policy for the Democratic party to utilize it.

The foregoing is not said with the view of urging the adoption of a postal telegraph plank in the next Convention, though the expediency of so doing might well be considered, as it is certain to be in the party's platform in the near future, but for the purpose indicated at the outset, viz: to remove misapprehension.

If, therefore, Judge Clark is in the right as a Democrat in his attitude towards the Populists in the last election, as we believe that he was, and in his advocacy of the postal telegraph, as it seems plain that he is, then it is our duty to present him to the national convention as our foremost Democrat and citizen; for, in intellectual force as well as in popularity, he is the first of our public men.

WHERE TO DRAW THE LINE.

In the preparation of the articles as above printed on the relation of the postal telegraph to the Populistic doctrine of the government ownership of railways, we had occasion to refer to the article on Communism in the Encyclopædia Britanica. If the reader who possesses a copy of that wonderful work will turn to page 213, of volume VI, he will find under the sub-head "Universal education" the following important statements and wise words:

"Compulsory education, free trade, law reform and the various movements connected with the improvement of the condition of women, have found their earliest advocates among theoretical and practical communists. The communists denounce the evils of the present state of society; the hopeless poverty of the poor, side by side with the self-regarding luxury of the rich, seems to them to cry aloud to Heaven for the creation of a new social organization. They proclaim the necessity of sweeping away the institution of private property, and insist that this great revolution, accompanied by universal education, free trade, a perfect administration of justice, and a due limitation of the members of the community, would put an end to half the self-made distresses of humanity. Has it never occurred to them that a similarly happy result might be attained if all these subsidiary reforms were carried out, leaving the principles of private property and competition to their old predominance in the economic world? If the principles of communism and of private property are to be fairly compared, the comparison must not be between communism as it might be and private property as it is. Communism to be successful requires to be accompanied by important reforms towards which existing society founded on private property is gradually finding its way. The power which society, as at present constituted, has shown of adapting itself to altered circumstances, and of assimilating by slow degrees the more valuable concommitants of the most revolutionary theories, is strong proof that it does not deserve to be dealt with in the summary manner advocated by the communists."

Now, what an admirable statement of the case that is in behalf of conservatism as represented by the orderly progress of the human race towards Democracy! Democracy that came into the world with the Christian religion. Communism is in Europe the rude and ill-directed expression of the sufferings of the masses, as Populism, so far as the rank and file is concerned, has been with us. It is the duty of statesmen to study with all their might and main these abnormal expressions of the yearning people, not to scoff at them or to hurl maledictions at those who give vent to them.

Greater freedom, more learning (a "little" more learning), a fuller taste of the comforts of life, more leisure with shorter hours of labor, and more time for reflection, these are the forces that have called into existence the mass of the communists and socialists of continental Europe. It is the force that is breaking down the dynasties. In our own favored land, where the dynastic idea was flung to the winds in the last century, the milder form, Populism, is the expression of the resentment of the masses at the reaction against popular government which set in when the untutored politicians and spoilsmen of the North got possession of our government.

He is not a wise man who neglects to study these great and spontaneous movements of the people. We should seize the good that they upheave while gaining power thereby to repress the evil.

KEEP YOUR EYE ON MR. CLEVELAND.

Something over a year ago we predicted that Mr. Cleveland would use the whole power of the government to control the National Democratic convention for gold and for himself as the nominee, and that if he failed, he would become the nominee of the bolting gold faction. It looks as if he had given up hope of the former and was turning to the latter alternative. A special dispatch from Washington in yesterday's Raleigh News and Observer says:

A member of Cleveland's cabinet recently said as reported in the Times of this city:

"White metal Democrats who lay the flattering unction to their souls that their sound money colleagues will swallow a free silver platform at Chicago, are destined to mistake. Should the free silver men control that convention and adopt a platform to their liking, a sound money ticket will be placed in the field, unless the Republicans at St. Louis adopt a ringing declaration in favor of the gold standard. In the latter event sound money Democrats, arguing that the country can stand protection a little while in order to secure and maintain a sound currency, will support the Republican nominee, providing, of course, he be as sound on the currency question as the platform."

There are great possibilities in the Cuban situation. The President has undoubtedly been holding that in reserve for use on the eve of the assembling of the Chicago convention, but it looks as if the tide is setting too strongly against him to justify his risking that desperate device. Remember, however, that his obtaining the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law by false pretenses warrants the belief that there is nothing bad which he would hesitate to do to carry his point.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Mr. Harrity declares that when he was saying, through a public interview, that no person should be admitted to the national convention as a delegate who was not prepared to abide by the will of the majority, he was speaking only in his private capacity. The sentiment is all right, but, as Mr. Harrity's committee has no jurisdiction in the matter, it was an impertinent speech to give to the public, and an offense against good morals in the bargain. When one accepts a public trust, he parts with his right to speak to the public about matters connected with his trust in his private capacity. Mr. Parkhurst would be laughed at, of course, if he should engage in a dance, and then plead that he did so in his own private capacity as simple Mr. Parkhurst. But what the public would like to hear from Mr. Harrity is about the intention of his committee in reference to excluding from the roll the delegations from Illinois and Nebraska, in case a handful of bolters from those States should put in an appearance at the convention as "contesting delegations."

* * *

Read the article "Cleveland in a bad mood" in another column. Every day accumulates confirmation of the OBSERVER's prediction a year ago that the silver question would be bound up in the larger question of the third term. We are not out of the woods yet, however. There is still the vast potentiality of the Cuba question, and, if all fails, it is possible that Mr. Cleveland will lead the gold Democrats and Republicans of the East in a "bi-partisan" bolt.

Advancing Civilization

It is evidence of our advancing civilization that there are beginning to be serious efforts made for putting a stop to the filthy habit of spitting in public. The physicians of Asheville have presented to the board of aldermen of that city a petition asking that promiscuous expectoration on the streets be prohibited. An authority has recently declared that tuberculosis (consumption) would die out altogether if the habit referred to should cease. The matter comes home to the Asheville people, of course, for that town and section have been for years the resort of the consumptives and weak-lunged people of the North, and many of the natives who never heard of the disease before have been inoculated with it—chiefly, no doubt, by inhaling the germs of the disease from the dust of the dried sputum of the Northern visitors. But we in America shall have taken a long step forward when the habit shall be tabooed on the general ground of filthiness. No one ever sees an Englishman or Scotchman spit; and an American gentleman has declared that, in a journey of 20 thousand miles from London to the Himalayas and back, he saw not one person guilty of that offense, European or "native."

Says the Charlotte Observer upon this subject:

"There is a wide difference between individual liberty and the right of a person to exercise a license which offends his fellowmen. The advance of civilization, the growth of refinement, will ultimately cause men to desist, from a sense of what is genteel, from covering the pavements with salva, but until they reach that higher state they should be compelled to betake themselves to the gutters or avail themselves of the accommodations which the doctors of Asheville would provide." [Spittoons distributed at convenient places about the streets.]

It is humiliating that we should be so far behind not only the Europeans, but many if not most of the Asiatics and North Africans.

Journalistic.

We are glad to note that the excellent Wilmington Star, which seems to be taking a new lease of life, has secured the services of Mr. R. W. Haywood as special correspondent and traveling agent. Mr. Haywood has been assistant professor of Latin and Greek at Wake Forest for a year past, and he resigns to accept his present position.

The Raleigh Press-Visitor, an excellent afternoon paper, is much improved by its new dress. A son, by the way, of Mr. Robert T. Gray, is its city editor.

How Iowa Worked the Unit Rule.

A Dubuque, Iowa, dispatch at the time of holding the Iowa State convention thus described the manner in which the Democrats of that State met a situation similar to that which prevails in North Carolina:

Another situation confronted the convention which it met in a masterly manner. It has been the custom in this State, as it is in many others, for the congressional districts to elect their delegates and merely report their names in a perfunctory manner to the main body. The first and second congressional districts having gold-bug majorities, their delegates met just before the session of the convention, selected their delegates and instructed them to vote for so called "sound money." This fact came to ear of Chairman Carr. He refused to receive all informal reports until the vote was taken upon the unit rule, as follows:

"The delegates at large and for the districts appointed by this convention to represent the State in the National Democratic convention, to be held in Chicago, beginning July 7, 1896, are hereby instructed to vote as a unit as the majority present shall direct on all questions coming before said national convention for settlement by vote of its delegates, and especially upon all questions relating to the adoption of a platform for the party and the nomination of candidates for president and vice president, and the delegates present in said convention, if less than the whole number be present and to which the state is entitled, are hereby authorized to cast the full vote of the state in accord with these instructions."

It was subject to this resolution that the convention proceeded to elect the delegates so that they could not escape from their instructions. The gold men admitted that they were outgeneraled and that the entire twenty six votes of Iowa will be cast as a unit for free coinage.

Put Only Silver Men on Guard.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., May 26, '96.

Editor Observer:

It is told of Washington that in the darkest days at Valley Forge when the army was in a state bordering on open mutiny and the discontent hourly fanned by the infamous Conway Cabal, and there was reason to expect a night attack, his order to the officer of the Guard was: "Put none but Americans on guard to-night." His great heart was sore with misgivings, and he knew not in whom to place trust unless in those most nearly interested.

To paraphrase, I would say, send none but sterling, untainted, free silver democrats to Chicago; "men who can not be bought," as too many have been in these recent years, some with place, others with patronage, others with hope held out, and others still with vile "*Sound Money*" supplied unstintedly by Threadneedle and Wall streets, wherever an itching palm, readiness for barter and ability to serve was recognized in the parties approached.

Let none be chosen to that august conclave, the fountain head of Democratic doctrine for the ensuing four years, who is not an avowed advocate for putting silver back where it was before Jew Rothschild and his subsidized senatorial agent struck it down, thus perpetrating according to high authority five years later on, "the most gigantic crime of this or any other age." The utterer of this sententious dictum under some magic spell has since recanted, although subsequent experience has proved its correctness, and the impoverishment of the great bulk of his countrymen under it's baleful operation has proved that he was a no mean prophet before he degenerated into a crawfish.

Hear him in the same connection: "The consummation of such a scheme would ultimately entail more misery upon the human race than all the wars, pestilence and famine that ever occurred in the history of the world." True you were Mr. Carlisle and so it has.

The primal aim of the party of the Constitution has ever been to shape the right, to rectify the wrong. It's constant effort has been for near thirty years to right this the most gigantic crime (wrong) of all ages, but it's every attempt has been checkmated by the Republican party in solid phalanx aided and assisted by a few democratic recalcitrants, turncoats if you prefer, who bow implicitly to the lordly will of Mr. Rothschild and his super serviceable chief agents (tools) on this side of the water.

The coming convention on the 7th of July offers perhaps the last opportunity that will ever occur to shake off the shackels of the "Mammon of unrighteousness," and to permit the masses to declare their second independence of Great Britain and her cohorts at our own doors. Hence let there be no doubtful delegates in that momentous body, but a common purpose to pull together.

If it falls to our lot to frame the platform, as now seems probable, let there be no ambiguity or loophole for adverse construction on the part of the candidate, as has been the case with the last one since his installation in office.

The essential points should be the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver on the old basis of ratio 16 to 1, regardless of outside action of other parties or nationalities. "No entangling alliances" with an eye to expediency. Repeal of the State bank tax. The Stereotyped Democratic holding ever, of a "Tariff for Revenue only," a constitutional amendment if necessary permitting a graduated income tax. All of this can be written in plain, straightforward English, devoid of needless verbiage that any who reads can comprehend. Then as to our candidates, let them be *honest*, level headed Western men, or one Western and the other Southern in open and avowed accord with sentiment laid down in the platform and no double faced shysters and trickesters.

Of course all this imports a parting of company with our New England friends and those in contiguous states, for they tell us in plain terms and with the bluster of bravoes that they will bolt if they are not allowed "to rule the roost" and outline the policy of the party. Of course they will. So much the better. Let them go. They had better bolt at Chicago than bottle their wrath and do it later on, as they would be sure to do. Like a flock of wild asses they will thus "corral" themselves in their little pent up beat, until they dissolve into the G. O. P. in name as they are already in purpose. The 55 votes thus lost from the three so called democratic States of the N. E. throwing in little Delaware for good measure to fill the count, will in all likelihood be more than offset by accessions in the central and trans Mississippi tiers of states, which would tie the natural nuptial knot between the West and the South.

W. J. GREEN.

Nuggets of Gold With a Silver Application from the Atlanta Constitution

When election day comes will the Democratic party depend on the people or on the Federal office holders for votes? The active politicians would do well to take this interesting question to bed with them and consider it.

The Washington Post tells of "a bifurcated Democratic party" in some of the Southern States. Kind friend, the gold leg is so short that a doll's pantalette would drag the ground.

Who Is Harrity?

Memphis Appeal.

Who is Harrity? Is he the boss of the universe? No; he is the chairman of the national committee. He occupies a sort of ministerial office, his duty being to transact such business as his party delegates to him to perform. Strange as it may seem to some of our goldbug contemporaries, Mr. Harrity is not the Democratic party. Nor is he the master of the party. He is simply an expedient—a servant of the democracy. The national Democratic convention, which is to assemble at Chicago, will be its own master, and it does not have to ask the permission of Mr. Harrity or Mr. Anybody Else to exist. He is no more than the curtain raiser. He gives the word for the performance to begin. In other words, by reason of his position as chairman of the national committee, he calls the convention to order, and when he has done that his function is at an end.

But report has it that Mr. Harrity takes quite a different view of his dimensions. He has announced that there will be no boting of silver men, because "silverites supected of an intention to bolt will not beadmitted to the floor." This means that Mr. Harrity, acting for the national committee—a majority of whom are gold men—does not propose that the credentials of silver delegates who are under suspicion shall be recognized, or that they shall be allowed to take part in the proceedings. This is the programme, now that it is fairly certain the silver men will have a majority in the convention.

This, we believe, is the first time that the national committee, or its chairman, rather, has ever undertaken to usurp the duties of the committee on credentials. A convention hitherto has been regarded as the arbiter of its own membership. As soon as it is temporarily organized one of the first duties to be discharged is to appoint a committee on credentials to hear contests and decide who are the properly authorized representatives. If Mr. Harrity or the national committee has a right to decide such matters as this, it is hard to see where their power ends. Let us suppose that he should decide to bar the South Carolina delegates as suspects. Whence did he derive the right to exclude them from the convention? And if he can exclude them why not other delegates whom he chooses to suspect? Time and again Tammany hall has sent delegates to the national conventions who threatened to breathe fire, smoke, ashes and lava if their candidate was not nominated, yet did any chairman of the national committee ever assume the right to keep Tammany out of the convention? All matters of that kind come within the jurisdiction of the convention, and if Mr. Harrity transcends his authority in any way he will be apt to hear something drop.

What Is This but Despotism?

Detroit Evening News

In France, Great Britain, Austria, Belgium, Holland, and even Germany, no such power is known as that which Mr. Cleveland has exercised at his discretion, to borrow hundreds of millions of dollars on the nation's credit and spend them as he pleases. Great Britain passed that stage in despotism when the parliament cut off the head of Charles I. for doing it. We haven't got quite so far in parliamentary evolution as England did in the seventeenth century. Our king can levy taxes at his pleasure by simply immersing the nation in debt, and leaving who pleases to pay. He has a much more convenient method than the Stuarts had. If Charles I. could have borrowed money from the London bankers to the tune of nearly a hundred million a year, he never would have bothered himself about ship money, but could have raised and supported as big an army and navy as he pleased and made short work of Cromwell and his Ironsides. Any despot might well say: "Give me the money of a nation, and I don't care who makes its laws."

The backwardness of the American people in their ideas of constitutional government could not be better illustrated than by the reception met in congress. It provided a protection to the American taxpayer which the British people have enjoyed for over 200 years, and which all other European people have since secured. It forbade the executive to issue bonds without the express authority of congress for each issue. It is an elementary feature of every free institution on the globe. It was embodied in our own constitution, but has been surrendered by our congress, for the first time since the foundation of the republic, to the present executive.

Yet this simple proposal was met in the senate with a storm of such indignation as might have been expected if the very foundation of the republic had been attacked. Senator Hill, of New York, declared it was downright repudiation. Senator Baker, of Kansas, said it meant bankruptcy or ruin. Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, went into a perfect frenzy of anger and cried: "This is repudiation, this is bankruptcy, this is dishonor, this is infamy." Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, said the senate would disgrace itself if it passed such a measure; but that fortunately the house would defeat it, or the president would veto it. There was much passion displayed on both sides of the question, and the ancient Sherman, of Ohio, arose to pour oil on the troubled waters of the debate. He said the senate was a serene body of old men, who are capable of calmly and placidly weighing questions judicially, and he forthwith proceeded to illustrate his own placidity and calmness by denouncing the bill as a "crime," "a violation of public faith," which was as disgraceful as any violation of private faith.

Cleveland is in a Bad Mood.

A Washington special to the Atlanta Constitution says:

It is practically settled now. Everybody admits that the Chicago convention will be for free coinage.

Even Mr. Cleveland has given up the fight. At the cabinet meeting yesterday he expressed himself in terms of bluntness and with a great show of feeling.

He hurled a choice selection of adjectives at the heads of Hill, Gorman, Brice, Morrison and others, who, he claims, have made no fight against the free coinage wave sweeping through the country.

It was timidly suggested that these men claimed their influence was of no avail, because of the impression that he wanted a third term.

Then it was that the president's expression changed into a facetious smile, and he remarked that as he had not been asked he could not decline. It was absurd, he remarked with emphasis. The men who should mold sentiment had become panic stricken.

Then he threw out an intimation that his cabinet officers had but little influence in their respective States, and asked if anybody thought Smith could pull Georgia out of the silver pool. Herbert thought not.

The cabinet officers have talked much about the seance since it occurred, and the gold men, like Brice, Gorman and Hill, have answered them with emphasis that nothing could be done as long as the people thought Mr. Cleveland was seeking a third term. Had he announced two months ago that he would not take a renomination the result might, they said, have been different, but the fight is practically over now. The senators, like the other gold men in congress, are accepting the result graciously, and will be in line, whatever the convention does.

Purely Local Fight.

Every day brings emphatic testimony to bear out the statement that the gold men have practically given up all hope of controlling the national convention at Chicago, and the fight, now going on in different localities, is purely local, based on the pride of some government official, who has been making the boast that he could "lick the State from which he hails.

There has been a good deal of talk in some of the papers strongly advocating the gold standard, of a bolt at Chicago, and at first this talk seemed to be general among the gold standard people; but its folly was promptly realized, and now the tendency among the leaders, as well as the rank and file of the party, is to acquiesce in the will of the majority, whatever that may be, at Chicago.

Of course the mugwump element, which has been in control of the party during the Cleveland administration, is dying hard. The papers which represent the mugwumps and the papers which are not Democratic in anything like the true sense of the word, are advocating the bolt. But the leaders of the party who are real Democrats are not being led off by this talk, and are not going to be influenced by it.

As far as the rank and file of the party are concerned, there has never been any other idea with them than that the majority should rule at Chicago. In fact the States which have adopted resolutions indorsing the financial policy of the administration have done so in every instance at the order of the leaders; and the leaders have been able to control things simply and solely because the financial question has not been agitated in the east, as it has been in the south and west. Wherever the people have had a chance to meet the question directly, they have declared for free coinage.

The New York Tribune, which, like all other Republican papers, has been taking a very active part in trying to dictate to the Democrats what to do, now acknowledges that the silver men will certainly control at Chicago. The declaration of Senator Brice to this effect has been a great blow to the Wall street people, who, up to now, have believed that they could absolutely control the Democratic machinery of practically all the States. Their remarkable success in manipulating affairs under the Cleveland administration has given them this confidence, but it has now been completely shattered and they are making all kinds of threats.

No Such Good Luck.

Atlanta Constitution.

The patriot British subject who is writing financial editorials for the esteemed Boston Herald plays no favorites with parties. He is for the gold standard, and if the Republican party is for that, he is for the Republican party. If the Democratic party is for it, he is for the Democratic party. And it both parties are for it, he is for both parties.

He declares that if those who oppose the British gold standard have a majority in the Chicago convention and make the platform and nominate a candidate, as they assumedly will, it then becomes the duty of the worshipers of the golden calf to bolt the convention and nominate a candidate of their own. The British editor of the Herald declares that "the wealth, intelligence and enterprise of the country" must have a candidate to vote for and a platform to stand on, and he urges the gold men who go to Chicago to bolt if their minority is not permitted to rule.

The probability, is, however, that there will be nothing of the kind.

What would a bolt of the gold men at Chicago mean? It would mean a political union between the honest voters of the South, the West and the great middle West on the firm and enduring basis of mutual interests—a political union that will be invincible and indissoluble when the people have once realized its benefits and advantages—a union that would change not only the political, but the commercial and industrial fortunes of the republic.

But the worshipers of the golden calf are not going to bolt. They realize that they can do more devilment in the party than out of it. To bolt would be to expose their weakness. They couldn't poll more than half a million votes—not enough to cut any figure anywhere. They will stay in the party and embarrass its policies and despise its principles until they are kicked bodily out.

SEVENTY-FIRST ITEMS.

SEVENTY-FIRST, June 3, '96.

"A June-tide greeting we bring you"—a handful of personals promiscuously gathered, a record of transient guests, permanent settlers, various visitors and passing events.

Miss Flora Lamont, who is the music teacher in the school at Tatum, S. C., is spending her vacation at home.

Mrs. M. McR. McLauchlin, of Cheraw, S. C., is visiting at Elwood

Messrs. A. D. McGill, D. A. Blue and others of our Masonic fraternity participated in the exercises at Bethel on Saturday. Col. Rowland was not present, but they report an excellent sermon from Mr. Law.

The invitations to the closing exercises of Raeford Institute are very neat, and show a most attractive programme for the 19th. Maj. E. J. Hale will deliver the address.

Miss Sudie Bell, of Little River Academy, is spending several weeks with her aunt, Mrs. D. A. Blue.

Mrs. Dudley McLean, of Rowland, is visiting her sister, Mrs. D. G. Blue.

Mrs. J. T. Ritter has gone to Dillon, S. C., to visit her daughter, Mrs. Smith.

There will be communion services at Galatia on next Sunday, when it is hoped that Rev. Hugh Craig, of Ashpole, will be here.

A lady who enjoyed very much "Beside the Bonny Briar Bush," says that one of our most prominent gentlemen is very like Mrs. McFadyen, Ian McLaren's "sermontaster." As the gentleman in question is a right canny Scot and a keen critic, perhaps the comparison is apt.

SCOTCH LASSIE.

Col. Carr for Governor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., June 1, '96.

MR. EDITOR:—I trust that you will allow me the space of a few lines in your valuable columns to say to the voters of the Democratic party in North Carolina that if success is to be ours in our next campaign that from my personal acquaintance with that big hearted, whole souled gentleman Col. Julian S. Carr, that there is no one better capable to carry us on to an overwhelming victory. His name is on the lips today of every true Carolinian, and his deeds of unselfishness enshrined in the hearts of all those who may have been benefitted by his deeds of charity and love. Col. Carr as Governor—why this State would be proud of such a man at the helm. In all events of State and nation North Carolina would be in the lead. He is proud of his State and loves her people. I am personally aware that it would be detrimental to his own business interest to go in this campaign. Yet if Carolinians would say, Carr save the State, we must have you do it, he would not decline. So let's go to Raleigh and tender him the unanimous nomination and victory is ours

SILVER DEMOCRAT

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

People and their Movements

Mr. E. Sykes and wife are visiting Mr. E. L. Clark on Haymount.

Capt. J. B. Underwood has returned from a business trip to Baltimore.

Capt. B. R. Huske and family are occupying a cottage at Bolton Springs.

Miss Mamie Carr, of Southport, is visiting Miss Mary Worth on Ramsey street.

Miss Mary MacRae has returned home after a pleasant visit to Bedford City, Va.

Master Marion Stokes, of Bennettsville, is visiting his cousin, Master Bennie Maultsby.

Mr. and Mrs. Elliott Daingerfield, of New York, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Haigh on Dick street.

Miss Lottie O'Daniel, who is attending the Jonesboro High School, has returned home for the summer.

We are glad to see that Mr. W. G. Moore, who has been quite sick for several days, is able to be out.

Misses Fannie and Eva Willis, who have been visiting Mrs. Ijams, on Gillespie street, have returned to Wilmington.

Mrs. C. D. Hill, of Pittsboro, and Mrs. M. A. Haslem, of Marshalville, Ga. are visiting Mrs. H. R Horne, on Green street.

Miss Mamie Morrow has returned from Asheville, where she has been teaching school, to spend the summer holidays at home.

We regret to state that our venerable friend, Mr. J. C. Thomson is critically ill, in fact there is very little hope for his recovery.

Mr. Harvey Lambeth returned home yesterday from Oak Ridge. He has had a very severe attack of rheumatism and is still suffering with it.

Rev. J. A. Campbell, Principal of Buies Creek Academy, is in the city. This is one of the largest Military Schools in the State, having 226 pupils.

Commissioners' Meeting.

The Board of County Commissioners met in regular monthly session Monday. Those present were J. M. Lamb, chairman, W. Doug Smith, J. Heetor Smith, Morris Hall and J. T. Sinclair.

The estimate for the material to be used in the erection of a bridge over Terril creek at H. H. Bolton's in Flea Hill and the cost of same, was submitted and rejected.

On motion, Dr. J. Vance McGougan was relieved of the $1.00 fine imposed against him by the State Superintendent of Health—it appearing that his report was rendered in the the time prescribed by law.

W. L. Nunnally was awarded the contract for building bridge over Asby's creek at Pate's mill.

The following resolution read and adopted:

Whereas: Ex-Sheriff J. B. Smith claims to be prepared to make final settlement of his taxes for 1890-'91-'92 and 93 but is prevented from doing so from the fact that the credits as shown on the Treasurer's books show an over-payment of county fund with a balance due to the Bridge Fund.

Ordered, that the matter be referred to the committee (Lamb, McKethan and Cole) to which is now added N. W. Ray and C. W. Broadfoot to suggest some mode of adjusting the differences in the funds so that a final settlement may be had.

Chairman Lamb was appointed superintendent of jail building with power to transact all matter of business relating thereto.

The following was read and adopted:

It appearing that the Treasurer has in hand about $2,000 of money which belongs to "the new court house fund," which sum is not necessary to pay interest coupons on the bonds issued for building the new court house, and the treasurer and the committee appointed to invest said moneys as a sinking fund, having reported that they have not been able to buy any of said court house funds as part of sinking fund—

It is now considered as wise and proper that the sinking fund committee and the treasurer be allowed to invest $2,000 of the new court house funds in the treasurer's hands in what may be known as jail bonds to be prepared as ordered at the June meeting of the Board, and the jail bonds so bought and paid for out of the sinking fund of the new court house shall be held by the treasurer who shall collect the interest thereon, and the principal as soon as it becomes due and keep it as part of the new court house funds. The funds so paid out of the new court house funds for the jail bonds shall be kept by the Treasurer and disbursed for the purpose of building the jail under the order and direction of the board. And as the new court house fund may be increased by the collection of taxes from time to time the surplus may be invested in said jail bonds as above provided.

The chairman was ordered to prepare the necessary jail bonds of the denomination of $500 to be due in June 1906.

The application of Jno B. Troy, County Treasurer, to call in $2,006 of Bridge Bonds was read and approved and the necessary number drawn.

It was ordered that a tax of 25 cents on each and every hundred dollars worth of real estate in the stock law districts or territories be levied and collected.

thin?

Thinness is often a sign of poor health. A loss of weight generally shows something is wrong. If due to a cough, cold, any lung trouble, or if there is an inherited tendency to weak lungs, take care!

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, is a fat-food and more. It causes such changes in the system that the gain is permanent and improvement continues even after you cease taking it. Sound flesh; rich blood; strong nerves; good digestion; aren't these worth a thought?

SCOTT'S EMULSION has been endorsed by the medical profession for twenty years. (Ask your doctor.) This is because it is always palatable—always pure—always contains the purest Norwegian Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites.

Insist on Scott's Emulsion with trade-mark of man and fish.

Put up in 50 cent and $1.00 sizes. The small size may be enough to cure your cough or help your baby.

GRADED SCHOOL REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Graded School.

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith hand final report of the Fayetteville Graded School—a summary, of course, in many particulars of the reports submitted monthly to the public during the school year, through the columns of the OBSERVER.

The total number of pupils enrolled from the 18th of Sept. '95 to the 15th of May '96 was

The greatest number on the rolls at the beginning of any month,

The smallest number on the rolls at the beginning of any month,

Average for the year,

Number of pupils on honor roll during the year,

Number of pupils on honor roll (highest month)

Corporal punishments

Highest average attendance—teachers

Lowest " "

The following is the

ROLL OF HONOR FOR 9TH MONTH.

GIRLS—Mattie Atkinson, Lula Buckingham, Inez Womble, Fannie [illegible], Agnes Monroe, Hattie Lee Atkinson, Amanda Amos, Dellie Amos, Myra [illegible], Stella Bell, Ida Bell Calais, Nannie Fisher, Rachel Jackson, Emma Solomon, Sallie McNeill, Rossie Buckingham, Louise Calder, Sallie Ward, Sallie Vann, Minnie Solomon, Lillie Coble, Janie Maultsby.

BOYS—Paul Watson, Vernon Maultsby, Fletcher Sedberry, Haigh Small, James Maultsby, Willie Vann, Eddie A'Hearn, Henry Ward, Alexander McNeill, J. T. Winburn, Stuart Pemberton, Sebastian Maultsby, Bennie Maultsby, Louis Fisher, John Davis.

The following have been on

ROLL OF HONOR EVERY MONTH.

GIRLS—Mattie Atkinson, Lula Buckingham, Dellie Amos, Amanda Amos, Minnie Solomon.

Prizes for scholarship, attendance &c., awarded to Mattie Atkinson, Lula Buckingham, Dellie Amos, Amanda Amos, Hattie Lee Atkinson, Sallie McNeill, Edna Sedberry, Minnie Solomon.

The Superintendent earnestly recommends, as of vital importance, the establishment of a post or pay grade, for the benefit of those pupils who master the studies in the *curriculum* of the six sessions provided for in the organization of the institution, and who are anxious to make still further advancement, but whose means are too limited to place in their reach the advantages of the high school or college. Let the tuition fixed by the board of trustees be sufficient to meet the expenses of the new grade, and at the same time so low as to make the benefit proposed accessible to all.

Very respectfully,

P. H. MATTHEWS, Supt.

FAYETTEVILLE MILITARY ACADEMY.

June Commencement—Essays, Declamation, Elocution, Cadet Drill, Etc.—Debate, Address by Hon Josephus Daniels—Presentation of Medals Conferring Distinctions.

The annual Commencement exercises of the Fayetteville Military Academy will take place on Friday, the 5th inst. in the Opera House, part first of the programme—from 10:30 A. M. to 1 P. M.—being devoted to the reading of essays by members of the Philomathean and Vance Literary Societies, declamatory and elocutionary selections, with a prize stage drill, and the delivery of medals—the whole interspersed with appropriate vocal and instrumental music.

Part second—Commencing at 8:30 P. M. will consist in the discussion of an interesting question by four debators from the literary societies, followed by an address from Hon. Josephus Daniels, the evening's entertainment concluding with the conferring of distinctions upon meritorious students. Orchestra music by the "Big Six" band.

The public is cordially invited to attend these exercises.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Fayetteville, N. C, Post Office June 1, 1896—Unclaimed.

A—W. W. Autry.

B—Josephine Brown, Lawrence Braswell, Mrs. M. F. Bullard, Mrs. R. J. Burkette, Mrs. Sarah Buie, Mrs. Sue Ella Brooks, Lumn Boldon, Janie Bullock, Nancy Bowman, A. A. Burkette, Peter Bennett, Della L. Burton.

C—Mrs. J. E. C. Cole, Jesse Carter.

D—Dwight S. Davis, John H. Davis.

E—Geo. H. Elliott & Co., Willey Eles.

G—H. G. Green, Lidie Green.

H—D. Hatcher, Alice Hughs, Sallie Hogans, Bettie Howell, Sarah Holmes, Annie Jane Hodges, Mary Hiens, Miss E. L. Hill, Jno. R. Hancock, Ski. Hand.

J—

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY .....JUNE 4, 1896.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Dr. Hathaway & Co.—Personal
H. R. Horne—Why are the Drinks, &c.
C. W. Bidgood—Administrator's Notice
Geo. W. Kidder—Notice of Mortgage Sale.
Smith Specific Co.—Ablaze with Erysipelas
J. H. Marsh—Administrator de Bonis Non
C. D. Sedberry—Notice of Sale under Mortgage.
R. R. Troy, County Treasurer—Public Notice.
Cyrus Murphy, Clerk of Court—Action for Divorce.

Where is that Base Ball team which was going to make us lively during the dull summer months?

The city authorities are having a sewer laid along Mumford street. It will connect with the Donaldson street sewer.

The Presbyterian Sunday School excursion carried about 180 people from Fayetteville to Wilmington Thursday morning.

A. J. Hall, the aged ex-posmaster at Cedar Creek, was Thursday in the Federal court at Raleigh, sentenced to one month in Cumberland County jail for false cancellation of stamps.

The marriage is announced of Mr. D. S. McRae, of this city, to Miss Sallie Rozier, of Rozier. The ceremony will take place at the residence of the bride at 8:30 o'clock Wednesday evening, June 10th.

Rev. A. J. McKelway has received a call to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of Jackson, Mississippi. Jackson, which is the Capital of the State, is a city of about 10,000 inhabitants. Mr. McKelway has not yet decided whether he will accept or not. He will go to Jackson in a few days at the request of the Presbyterians of that city. Our people would deeply regret to lose the popular Presbyterian Divine.

A Federal Convict.

Amos J. Hall who was sentenced, in Raleigh last week, to serve 30 days in Cumberland county jail for false cancellation of stamps, was brought here Saturday and lodged in jail.

The Graded School.

Read the admirable report of Miss Matthews for the year just ended at the Graded School. The recommendation contained in the last paragraph is an important one, and in the line of progress.

Threatened to Kill Him.

Mr. Daniel Williford, of Carver's Creek, was lodged in jail Saturday. The occasion of this was, his failure to give a peace bond, in the sum of 250 dollars, required of him by 'Squire W. B. Ray. It seems that he threatened the life of Mr. Joseph Ray.

The Dunn Commencement.

In our account of the proceedings at Professor Clifford's excellent Lucknow Institute at Dunn, last week, we omitted mention, inadvertently, of two excellent gentlemen who helped to make things agreeable there, viz: Messrs. Bizzell and Marion W. Royal.

Over The C. F. & Y. V.

For the following occasions, the C. F. & Y. V. R'w'y Company, will sell round trip tickets at reduced rates:

Commencement Exercises of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, May 31 June 3.

Commencement Peace Institute, Raleigh, May 29 June 4.

Commencement Davis Military School, Winston Salem, May 27 June 3.

I. O. O. F.—Pine Encampment No. 3.

The following officers-elect were enstalled for the ensuing term as follows:

C. E. Bennett—C. P.
C. P. Oxerby—S. D.
Joe Holden—J. D.
J. M. Grady—H. P.
W. D. Gaster—Scribe and Treasurer.
Jona Hollingsworth—Sent.
E. J. Lanier—1st W.
J. M. Strickland—2nd W.
J. A. Burns—3rd W.
Mike Folb—4th W.

K. of P.

At a regular convention of Cumberland Lodge, No. 5, K. of P., at the Castle Hall, Tuesday night, the semi annual election of officers took place and resulted as follows:

H. L. Cook, P. C.
B. R. Huske, C. C.
C. W. Elliott, V. C.
H. R. Novitzky, P.
R. G. Haigh, M. of W.
Hector McGeachy, M. of A.

The other officers are elected annually. The Lodge is in a most flourishing condition.

A Good One From Onslow.

71st will have to take a back seat. A reliable and much respected citizen of Onslow county told the reporter of the OBSERVER the following plausible tale this morning. The day after bedding a bill of sweet potatoes he missed an old rooster, a family relic descending from many generations. When he opened the hill this spring out jumped the old rooster, who, placing himself on top of the pile, commenced to crow lustily. An examination showed that he had eaten 15 bushels of potatoes during the 5 months of his confinement.

A Query.

Our people are enquiring, of Capt. "Buck" Draughon why he did not go on the excursion Thursday. The genial Captain has not been known to miss an excursion since the time "whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." By the way, Capt. Draughon, who is probably the best farmer in Cumberland county, has ten acres of as fine wheat as can be seen anywhere, though upon close inspection the slightest suspicion of rust is visible. Fortunately the wheat is almost ready for the sickle and therefore can hardly be damaged much.

Postage on Credit.

A document dated 1796 entitled: "Receipt, Estate of A. Clarke, Dec'd to Post Office," was picked up from among the many old documents, some dating as far back as 1760, which the winds, catching from the debris of the old Court House, are now scattering in every direction. It reads in part as follows:

May 13th, 1796. To Postage, 1 Letter, 25c.
" 16th, " " " " " 10c.
June 2nd, " " " " " 25c.
" 19th, " " " " " 21c.
" 26th, " Sundry, do 75c.

The bill is sworn and subscribed to before C. D. Howard, J. P., and signed by the postmaster, John Libley.

Those "good old days" are no more.

The Vice President at the University.

Vice President Stevenson will reach Greensboro this morning at 7 o'clock, and, after a short stay for breakfast, will proceed to Chapel Hill, where he will arrive at 11 o'clock and at 1 o'clock deliver the literary address. He will be accompanied by General Cox, Secretary of the Senate, and his daughter and a party of young ladies.

North Carolina will give her distinguished guest a hearty welcome.

The writer received a letter from President Winston requesting him to join himself and a party of gentlemen at Greensboro to act as the Vice President's escort thence to the University, and he regrets that pressing duties here have prevented him from so doing.

An Accident.

The following appeared in Friday evening's Observer:

The "devil" is howling and the "shooting-stick" has gone off.

Our readers will kindly pardon the late appearance of this issue. Just as we were going to press at 4 o'clock, one of the "forms" was "pied" in lifting it from the "imposing stone" and here we are at 6 30, just where we were two hours before. If you don't know the meaning of the words we have used ask a printer.

It would take too much time and space to tell you now. Suffice it to say, it is the ever expected but rarely happening catastrophe that may befal a printing office. It has happened but once before in the OBSERVER'S history since 1825.

Marriage at Autryville.

At the residence of the bride's father in Autryville Wednesday, Mr Clem Lane, of Virginia, was united in marriage to Miss Ida Autry, eldest daughter of Capt. and Mrs. J. L. Autry. Rev. W. B. Oliver, of Wilmington, performed the ceremony, which was witnessed by a large number of friends and relatives. The following were the attendants:

Miss Hoise Cooper, Sampson county, with Mr. W. M. Bullard, Sanford; Miss Mattie Sessoms, Cumberland county, with Mr. F. R. Hall, Benson; Miss Virginia Culbreth, Dunn, with Mr. Leon Lane, Randolph county; Miss Lily Lane, Mt. Vernon Springs, with Mr. W. M. Autry, Sampson county.

The happy young couple have our heartiest congratulations.

Bridge Bonds.

The county commissioners this morning decided to redeem $2,000 worth of bridge bonds. All the numbers of the outstanding bonds were placed in a hat and numbers amounting to $2,000 drawn out. This was done to relieve the commissioners of any embarrassment, as bridge bonds are worth a premium and those holding the bonds chosen for cancellation might have been inclined to kick. Those drawn will be advertised in the OBSERVER, so that their holders may present them for payment, as no interest will be paid on them hereafter. We are glad to see that our county, notwithstanding the universal hard times, is able to have so much surplus with which to redeem its bonds. It shows well for the chairman and members of the county board commissioners.

A Colony from Wyoming.

This morning Mr. F. R. Rose, Real Estate Agent, showed us a letter from Casper, Wyoming, making inquiry about farm lands that could be purchased in this section; and adding that this fall quite a colony of farmers intended emigrating south from that country. Mr. Rose has written in reply detailing the advantages of this section (much superior to that of the celebrated "Southern Pines") and advising that the colony send some one out here to investigate at once.

The severe winters of the North and North-west and the deadly cylones that prevail in those regions are rapidly turning the tide of emigration to the South, the garden spot of the nation. Cumberland county has the climate, the land and the transportation that should attract these people. Let them come!

The Reception to Miss McKinnon.

Red Springs was the scene Wednesday evening, May 27th, of one of the most delightful social events that ever occurred in Robeson, that county of so many pleasant occurrences. It was the celebration of the departure for Europe, to complete her musical education of Miss Mary McKinnon, a young lady of rare musical gifts.

The dining-room of the Hotel Townsend was crowded with Miss McKinnon's admirers from Fayetteville, Laurinburg, Maxton and Lumber Bridge and the country districts adjacent to Red Springs—talented and beautiful young women and handsome young men. The evening was spent in a musical entertainment of rare conception and execution, such as can be heard in no other part of the State. The entertainment was brought to a close by Miss McKinnon graciously playing a piano solo in her own inimitable manner. At 12 o'clock a bounteous supper was served, but it was not until 3 o'clock this morning that Miss McKinnon was permitted to retire.

The following ladies and gentlemen attended from this city under the chaperonage of Mesdames W. A. Robeson, Chas. Rankin, and Frank Cotton: Misses Maggie Pemberton, Mattie Sedberry, Eliza Robeson, Annie Gaster and Mary Fuller Robeson; Messrs. E. L. Pemberton, W. Frank Blount, Chas. Rankin, F. H. Cotton, H. M. Pemberton, Hector McGeachy and Jos. Crews.

Ordination of Rev. Joseph N. Starr.

The services at St. John's church Sunday (Trini y Sunday) were most beautiful and interesting.

At the eleven o'clock service the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of the Diocese, advanced to the Priesthood the Rev. Joseph Noble Starr, with the impressive ritual of the Ordinal. The shortened form of Morning Prayer was said at 9:30 a. m. At eleven o'clock the Bishop, preceded by the candidate for Holy Orders and the attending clergy, entered the chancel, while the inspiring processional Trinity Hymn: "Holy, Holy Holy!" was sung. The sermon by the Bishop followed immediately, and was a masterful argument upon the Divine origin and historical continuity of Holy Orders in the Catholic church. At the conclusion of the sermon, the candidate was presented by the Rev. Dr. Carmichael, of St. John's church, Wilmington. The Rector read the Epistle and the Rev. Dr. Huske, the Gospel.

The services were very interesting throughout; and a large and attentive congregation was in attendance.

At night a Confirmation service was held, and the Bishop confirmed six persons He leaves this afternoon to begin his summer visitations.

An Amusing Incident—The Fusionists Discover a Mare's Nest.

One of the funniest things that has happened in these parts in many a day has just come to our knowledge.

When the old Court House was being demolished the other day, some of the alert gentlemen who defeated our Democratic county officials at the last election, discovered in one the rooms a lot (four in number) of the old red ballot boxes that had beed used in the last election. What was their joy to find that here at last was the indisputable proof of Democratic frauds. Every mother's son of a ballot box had a piece of paper neatly pasted underneath the slits or slots into which the ballots were dropped. Plainly, the wicked Democrats had contrived this so that after a few ballots of the wrong persuasion had been dropped in, they could be lifted out by the box holder without opening the lid. There it was—the deep damnation—and, what are you going to do about it?

One of the boxes, we learn, has been sent around the county as an awful example, and great excitement was stirred up wherever it appeared.

Here is the simple explanation of the curious phenomenon which has so excited and delighted our Fusionist friends:

MR. EDITOR:—In reply to your request for a statement as to the ballot boxes used by me in the Cooking School at the old court house, I beg to say, that in October last, having obtained permission of the Chairman of County Commissioners, through Rev. I. W. Hughes, to use the old court house as a cooking school, I afterwards asked Mr. Lamb if I might use some shelves, boards and boxes for the school. He assented, saying there could be no objection. So I had made tables, shelves, etc., and finding these boxes with other rubbish, they filled my need of a "larder," so I appropriated these also. I pasted slips of paper on the inside of lids to prevent bugs, mice, and dust from getting into the flour, meal, sugar, etc., for which the boxes were used, and being dark red and all alike—or nearly so—I wrote the name of article contained, on inside, as the mice would not let a pasted label remain. On closing the school on May 2d, I returned the keys to Mr. Lamb on May 4th, leaving boxes, tables, etc., in the room used.

Respectfully,
CARRIE G. MALLETT,
Superintendent Cooking School.

Will it Be Good for Fayetteville?

It is said the Sanctificationist Crumpler is coming to Fayetteville about the 20th of June. He is undoubtedly a man with some peculiar kind of power. Thousands flock to hear him—at Dunn Sunday it is estimated that there were 3,000 people under his tent. Wednesday morning 115 professed Sanctification, and 108 professed conversion. Many of his converts go off into trances, during which they claim that they see heaven, and many other marvelous things.

Dunn and the neighborhood for miles around, is in a state of great excitement The Dunn County Union says that at and hour of night you can hear shouts going up from many different houses. We reproduce below from the Dunn County Union what that paper styles "Crumpler's Hot Shots." It seems to us mere sensationalism intensified by acrobatical and vocal performances:

CRUMPLER'S "HOT SHOTS."

You little bow-backed, 'possum eared Methodists haven't any religion. Arn't you nice fellows?

When the colored people of the South get religion right they will vote right. They have been voting wrong as well as some of the white people.

I have plenty of homes now but they were scarce when I first came to Dunn.

You old hounds, I expect you are soaked in whiskey. If you were to die you would lie in the grave six months before you would rot. You are pickled in whiskey.

I am preaching to the poor people, that is why I came to Dunn.

The tobacco habit cannot be indulged in by Christians, and bless God where I go they stop it. People chew, slober and spit—Oh my God!

I haven't been in but one church since I came here. Don't reckon they would let me go in them. You see boxes all over the church that are so filthy that a buzzard would spew.

If Almighty God had meant for you to smoke he would have made you a smoke-stack in the top of your head.

The proper name for cigaretts is coffin screws. Young men in Dunn are smoking their self to death.

I am not out of a job. I can do anything. I cound plead law, plough, split rails, preach or do anything. I am a man all over.

If you think there is a man in town I don't love bring him up and I will hug him, a sister and I will have these sisters to hug her.

Some of you old poor hounds will stay around this town and drink and gobble up everything you have and your poor wives at home in the wash tub.

I propose to make an improvement over my father and mother. They used snuff and tobacco.

Some of you old hogs have not courted your wife in ten years.

Mr. F. B. Arendell, of the Raleigh News and Observer, is in the city. Mr. Arendell is here to write up our trucking interests for the Trucking edition of his paper.

CROSS CREEK PRIMARIES.

Meeting of the Executive Committee.

A meeting of the members of the four Precinct Executive Committees, was held last evening in response to a call of the county Chairman, to arrange for our coming Primaries under the new plan of organization. All Precincts were represented After full discussion, it was unanimously decided to hold a regular Primary in each precinct. The places selected for holding the election, were:

Precinct No. 1, bounded as follows: Beginning at Market House and thence with Person street to Clarendon Bridge, thence with Cape Fear River North to Carver's Creek Township line; thence with said line to the Raleigh road; thence with said road through Ramsey and Green streets to the Market. At Drs. Marsh and Highsmith's office, N. E. corner Market Square.

No. 2.—Beginning at Market House, thence with Person street to Cape Fear River, thence with said river South to Pearce's Mill Township line; thence West with said line to Lumberton Road; thence with said road, through Gillespie Street to beginning. At the Ten Pin Alley, on Person Street, below Sedberry's Drug Store.

No. 3.—Beginning at Market House, thence with Hay street West with Western Plank Road to 71st township line; thence South with said line to Pearce's Mill Township line; thence east with said line to Lumberton road, thence with said road through Gillespie street to the beginning. At Police Quarters in Market House.

No. 4.—Beginning at Market House thence through Green and Ramsey Streets North with Raleigh road to Carver's Creek Township line; thence West with said line to 71st Township line; thence South with said line to Western Plank Road; thence east with said road through Hay street to beginning. At Fire Department Quarters on Green street.

Polls will be opened at 4 p. m., on Saturday, June 13th and closed at 9 p. m.

Two ballot boxes to be used. One for 5 members of the Executive Committee for the precinct. One for 10 delegates to the County Convention.

The 5 candidates receiving the highest number of votes, to be elected as Executive Committeemen for the ensuing 2 years, and the 10 names receiving the highest vote, to be elected as delegates to the County Convention, and the next 10 as alternates.

The basis of representation in County Convention is one vote for every 25 votes for Governor in 1892. As Cross Creek gave Gov. Carr 1,084, it makes the Township vote 43. It was decided to equally devide this vote among the four new precincts, giving to each 10½ votes in the County Convention.

There will necessarily have to be a new registration this year, and in the future each precinct will bare its strength upon the vote cast for Governor at the coming election.

The Chairman of each Precinct was requested to give full notice of the Primary.

The election in each Precinct to be held by the Precinct Executive Committee and the result certified to the Convention as per the plan of organization. The OBSERVER was asked to republish the boundaries of the 4th Precinct, and every voter requested to carefully consider the same and attend the Primary at his designated voting place.

Almost a Tragedy.

Carver's Creek has a great sensation. Two of its most promiuent young men got into a quarrel Thursday night, and but for timely interference one of the young men would have certainly been killed.

Both young men were in love with the same girl. They happened to meet at the door of her house Thursday night and a quarrel resulted, during which each claimed to be engaged to the girl. They finally agreed to submit the question to the girl herself. So in they went, and with some formality the question was put, each speaking for himself. The girl replied that she would not have either of them.

They immediately left the house, apparently friendly, and desperately shaking hands at the gate hurried home. A few hours afterwards one of the young men shouldered his gun and went to the house of the other and there dared him to a fight. It is said he even threatened to burn the other out. Luckily at this moment neighbors appeared and a terrible tragedy was prevented.

Mothers

Anxiously watch declining health of their daughters. So many are cut off by consumption in early years that there is real cause for anxiety. In the early stages, when not beyond the reach of medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla will restore the quality and quantity of the blood and thus give good health. Read the following letter:

"It is but just to write about my daughter Cora, aged 19. She was completely run down, declining, had that tired feeling, and friends said she would not live over three months. She had a bad

Cough

and nothing seemed to do her any good. I happened to read about Hood's Sarsaparilla and had her give it a trial. From the very first dose she began to get better. After taking a few bottles she was completely cured and her health has been the best ever since." MRS. ADDIE PECK, 12 Railroad Place, Amsterdam, N. Y.

"I will say that my mother has not stated my case in as strong words as I would have done. Hood's Sarsaparilla has truly cured me and I am now well." CORA PECK, Amsterdam, N. Y.

Be sure to get Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, reliable and beneficial. 25c.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

Your Boy Won't Live a Month.

So Mr. Gilman Brown, of 34 Mill St., South Gardner, Mass., was told by the doctors. His son had Lung trouble, following Typhoid Malaria, and he spent three hundred and seventy-five dollars with the doctors, who finally gave him up, saying: "Your boy won't live a month." He tried Dr. King's New Discovery and a few bottles restored him to health and enabled him to go to work a perfectly well man. He says he owes his present good health to use of Dr. King's New Discovery, and knows it to be the best in the world for Lung trouble. Trial Bottles Free at B. E. Sedberry & Sons drug store.

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Pills. A trial will convence you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c. per box. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Sons, druggists.

The Shakers of Mount Lebanon, a community of simple, honest, God-fearing men and women, have prepared the Shaker Digestive Cordial for many years, and it is always the same, simple, honest, curative medicine that has helped to make the Shakers the healthy, long-lived people that they are. The Shakers never have indigestion. This is partly owing to their simple mode of life, partly to the wonderful properties of Shaker Digestive Cordial. Indigestion is caused by the stomach glands not supplying enough digestive juice. Shaker Digestive Cordial supplies what's wanting. Shaker Digestive Cordial invigorates the stomach and all its glands so that after awhile they don't need help. As evidence of the *honesty* of Shaker Digestive Cordial, the formula is printed on every bottle. Sold by druggists, price 10 cents to $1.00 per bottle.

Better Than for Years.

"My mother's health was very poor for a number of years and she did not receive any relief from the doctors and began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. She improved very soon after beginning the use of this medicine and her health is better now than it has been for years." Mrs. P. S. Gettys, Polkville, N. C.

Hood's Pill's are easy to take, easy to operate.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

THE BEST
SPRING MEDICINE

Is SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR. Don't forget to take it. Now is the time you need it most to wake up your Liver. A sluggish Liver brings on Malaria, Fever and Ague, Rheumatism, and many other ills which shatter the constitution and wreck health. Don't forget the word REGULATOR. It is SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR you want. The word REGULATOR distinguishes it from all other remedies. And, besides this, SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR is a Regulator of the Liver, keeps it properly at work, that your system may be kept in good condition.

FOR THE BLOOD take SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR. It is the best blood purifier and corrector. Try it and note the difference. Look for the RED [illegible] on every package. You want [illegible] any other medicine, and there is no [illegible] Liver remedy like SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR—the Liver Regulator. Be sure you get [illegible]

J. H. Z. & Co.

Personal.

FREE.—64-page medical reference book to any person afflicted with any special, chronic or delicate disease peculiar to their sex. Address the leading physicians and surgeons of the United States, Dr. Hathaway & Co., 224 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.
June 4, 1896–tf

Notice of Sale under Mortgage.

By virtue of the power and authority given by a certain Deed of Mortgage executed by R. O. Whitaker and wife to C. D. Sedberry, which is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Cumberland county, in book W. No. 4, page 13, the following property will be exposed to sale by public auction, viz: All their house hold and kitchen furniture, utensils, carpets, chairs, pictures, frames, stove and fixtures, crockery, glass ware, &c., &c.

Place of sale, Court House, Fayetteville, N. C. Time of sale, Wednesday, July 1st, 1896, at 11 o'clock a. m. Terms of sale cash.

C. D. SEDBERRY, Mortgagee.
June 4, 1896.

Annual Meeting.

The regular Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Hope Mills Manufacturing Company will be held at the office of the Company, at Hope Mills, on Tuesday, June 9, 1896, at 2 o'clock P. M.

W. C. HOUSTON,
President.

"Why are the drinks"

AT HORNE'S SODA FOUNTAIN BETTER THAN ANYWHERE ELSE IN NORTH CAROLINA?"

Reader how often have you heard the above question asked?
May 28, 1896.

Aetna Life Insurance Co.,

HARTFORD, CONN.,

Assets January 1, 1896, - $43,560,073.

H. I. McDUFFIE,
District Manager,
Fayetteville, N. C.

daw-tf

Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.

LOOK UP THE FRIEND

—OF THE—

Farmer, Trucker,

—AND—

LABORING MAN.

You will find him in the

HAY STREET GROCER,

And the Excellence of the

MOLASSES, FLOUR, SUGAR, COFFEE, TOBACCO,

And other Good Things,

with the careful attention to your wants is his best guarantee to one and all.

A. S. HUSKE.

Commission Merchant and Headquarters for Truckers' Supplies.

ICE! ICE! ICE!

THE FAYETTEVILLE ICE COMPANY

Are now prepared to furnish Ice at their new quarters, Welsh Building, Franklin Street.

ICE DELIVERED AT ALL HOURS.

90

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NORTH CAROLINA, CUMBERLAND COUNTY. } Treasurer's Office.

At the June meeting of the Board of County Commissioners it was ordered:

That the Treasurer of said County be directed to call in of the outstanding indebtedness of Cumberland County Two Thousand dollars ($2,000) of the debt known as the "Bridge Bond" debt, and that no interest thereon will be allowed or paid by said County from and after July 4th, 1896.

In accordance with said order the holders of "Bridge Bonds" Nos. 48, 44 and 49 of the denomination of Five Hundred dollars ($500) each and Nos. 82, 83, 37, 4 and 27 of the denomination of One Hundred dollars ($100) each are hereby notified that the same have been drawn by lot, and are called in for redemption and payment, and they will present the same to the undersigned at his office, either in person or by attorney on or before the 4th day of July, 1896, for redemption and payment, and if they fail to do so no interest will be paid on same after above date.

J. B. TROY,
June 2, 1896. County Treasurer.

NORTH CAROLINA, CUMBERLAND COUNTY. } Superior Court, May Term, 1896

Maggie Baxley, vs. Elias Baxley. } Publication in Lieu of Summons, for non-resident defendant.

Action for Divorce.

It appearing to the Court that the defendant Elias Baxley is a non-resident, and that service of summons cannot be had upon him in this county or State, under and by virtue of an order made at this term of the Court, the said Elias Baxley is hereby notified to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, N. C., beginning on the 6th Monday before the 1st Monday in September, 1896, (the same being the 27th day of July next) and answer the complaint of the plaintiff which is deposited in the Clerk's office of said Court, or demur or plead to the same, or judgment will be demanded for the plaintiff according to the prayer of the complaint.

This 1st day of June, 1896
CYRUS MURPHY,
105 oaw 6w] Clerk of said Court.

NORTH CAROLINA, CUMBERLAND COUNTY. } In the Superior Court. Before the Clerk.

Wm. Clark, Administrator of Turner McNair and Mark McNair.

—vs.—

Andrew J. McNair, David McNeill and wife Caroline, James McNair and wife Annie, Emma Dodson, Lula Dodson, John Dodson and Walter Dodson.

The defendants above named will take notice that a summons has been duly issued, and petition filed in this action, asking for an order to sell the real estate of *Turner* McNair, for the purpose of paying off liens thereon, and debts of said Turner McNair, deceased; and that said petition will be heard at the Court House in Fayetteville on Monday, July 6, 1896. CYRUS MURPHY, C. S. C.
May 18, 1896. 21-6w

Notice of Sale Under Mortgage.

By virtue of the power and authority given by a certain Deed of Mortgage, executed by Daniel L. Murphy to J. B. Broadfoot, now held by G. W. Kidder, which is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Cumberland County, in Book R., No. 4, Page 561, the following property will be exposed to sale by public auction, viz: Beginning at a stake in the western margin of Orange street, 57 feet from Chauncey street and running thence west—parallel with Chauncey street 137 feet to a stake in Mary Nelson's line; thence N. 57 feet to the corner; thence east, parallel with the first line and Chauncey street 137 feet to O ange street; thence with Orange street south 57 feet to the beginning

Place of sale: Court House, Fayetteville, N. C
Time of sale: Monday, June 29, 1896, at 11 o'clock.
Terms of sale: Cash.

GEO. W. KIDDER,
102 per N. W. RAY, Att'y.

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having qualified as Administrator De Bonis Non of the Estate of M. Faulk, deceased, hereby gives notice to all parties having claims against said Estate to present them to me on or before May 29th, 1897, or this notice will be plead in bar of the same.

All persons indebted to the estate are required to make immediate settlement.

J. H. MARSH,
Adm'r De Bonis Non.
May 29, 1896—[102-w4t

COMMISSIONERS' SALE

—OF—

Valuable Store and Lot.

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Cumberland County in a cause entitled "R. M. Nimocks ex. J. W. Sellars and J. T. Sellars, &c.," the undersigned will sell at public auction the Store-House No. 43 on the North-side of Person Street, in Fayetteville, and the lot on which same is located, bounded on East by J. W. McRae lot, on West by C. F. McRae lot, on the North by Old Street, and on South by Person Street

Time of sale, Monday, July 6th, 1896, at 12 o'clock M.

Place of sale, Court House door of Cumberland County.

Terms of sale, One-fourth cash, balance in three months with approved security.

Title reserved.

GEO. M. ROSE, H. McD. ROBINSON, } Commissioners.
d99-wmay28-ts

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having qualified as administrator of the estate of Dennis Hogans, deceased, hereby gives notice to all parties having claims against the said estate to present them to him on or before June 4th, 1897, or this notice well be plead in bar of the same.

All persons indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate settlement.

C. W. BIDGOOD,
June 4, 1896-oaw6t] Administrator.

WALTER WATSON'S HARDWARE HOUSE,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Lumber and Building Material

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Thoroughly Dried Material Always On Hand.

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, MOULDINGS.

Farming Implements

OF ALL KINDS.

Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Rakes, Ploughs, Forks, &c.

SIX FT. WIRE NETTING.

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER ON THIS MATERIAL.

Steam Fixtures for Saw Mills.

Agent for the Frick Company Engines and Machinery.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON PLANTS OF ANY CAPACITY.

Yours Respectfully,

WALTER WATSON.

NIMOCKS & COOK,

INSURANCE.

CROCKERY! CROCKERY!!

At McMillan's Building.

CROCKERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE; ROGERS CUTLERY, KNIVES, SCISSORS; TINWARE, GALVANIZED WARE; BASKETS; HAMPERS; WILLOW-WARE; CURTAIN SHADES; OIL CLOTH;

HANGING LAMPS,

AND OTHERS THINGS TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

D. A. McMILLAN.

ap9-tf

BUCK'S STOVES & RANGES

COUPON.

Buck's, Jr., Range —AND— Childs' Sewing Machine CONTEST.

Awarded July 1, 1896.

Cut this out and preserve

On first July, 1896, we will give the girl, not over 14 years of age, who returns us the greatest number of our

BUCK STOVE AND RANGE COUPONS,

the beautiful Buck's Jr., Range—valued at $12 00.

To the girl bringing us next largest number, we will give the Child's Sewing Machine—valued at $7.50.

Both on exhibition at our store.

These Coupons will be found from time to time in the Daily and Weekly OBSERVER, the N. C. Baptist, the Sampson Democrat, the County Union, and and at our Store.

The Coupons issued from our Store will be to Cash Customers, one Coupon for each purchase amounting to 25 cents, except to purchasers of Buck's Stoves and Ranges. These will be awarded 8 Coupons to the One Dollar.

Now, little girls, you must be truthful, and if your mothers want to buy new Stoves tell them "Buck's are the BEST."

Keep your Coupons together, put them in a package, mark your name, age and the number of Coupons you have on the pakage, and send them to us by the 30th of June.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE ÆTNA

Is the Strongest American Fire Insurance Co.

Has been doing business continuously since 1819.

Her Reputation is the best to-day.

Over Ten Million Dollars Assets.

Take out a policy on your property.

B. R. HUSKE Agent.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

GROCERIES,

—AND—

HARDWARE,

—AND—

FERTILIZERS.

The Clyde Steamship Co.

New York Wilmington, N. C.

—AND—

Georgetown, S. C., Lines.

FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK

Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts.,

At 3 o'clock P. M

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON.

S. S. ONEIDA.....Saturday, May 30th
S. S. CROATAN.....Saturday, June 6th

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.

S. S. CROATAN.....Saturday, May 30th
S. S. PAWNEE.....Tuesday, June 2d

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.

S. S. ONEIDA.....Tuesday, June 2d

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES
Superintendent,
Wilmington, N. C.

THEO G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
W. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, N. Y

READER,

It is no trouble to satisfy the greatest demand of nature and thereby prepare yourself for the duties and pleasures of life by calling at

A. GARRASON'S.

—HIS STOCK OF—

Fresh, - Seasonable - Groceries

IS IMMENSE.

A trial order will convince anyone that

A. GARRASON

Handles Nothing But First Class Groceries

AS CHEAP AS SUCH GOODS CAN BE SOLD

ALWAYS FRESH

And of the Best Quality,

are the goods, heavy and fancy groceries,

FLOUR, BACON,

HAMS, SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, MOLASSES, SYRUP, CANNED GOODS, CRACKERS, POTATOES, CABBAGE, TURNIPS, &c.

SEED IRISH POTATOES.

C. W. ELLIOTT & CO.

FANCY BAKERY

—AND—

RESTAURANT

HAY STREET,

(W. F. Raiford successor to C. M. Watson.)

Fresh Bread, Cakes and Candy,

Ice Cream Parties and Festivals

Furnished on Short Notice.

W. F. RAIFORD,

FAYETTEVILLE.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ED. R. MacKETHAN,
Attorney and Counsellor,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

A. S. HALL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Practices in all the Courts of the State. Prompt attention given to all business. OFFICE:—OBSERVER Building, Green Street

J. H. MARSH, M. D. J. P. HIGHSMITH, M. D

DRS. MARSH & HIGHSMITH.
Office N. E. Corner Market Square.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

E. L. HUNTER, D. D. S. THOMAS M. HUNTER, D. D. S

DRS. HUNTER,
DENTISTS
Northeast Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C
April 29, 1880. tf

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

After 9 years experience offer his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N. B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

ENGRAVED

Wedding Invitations and Visiting Cards.

Workmanship of the Highest Quality; Prices Moderate.

Prices and Samples sent on application.

GEORGE N. HOFFMAN,
Practical Engraver,
516 N. Stricker St.,
Baltimore, Md.
64d-wtf

WANTED—AN IDEA Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer.

Who Are the Bolters.

Atlanta Constitution.

Chairman Harrity's views as to the treatment which "bolters" should receive at Chicago, are interesting, but not luminous. They lack strength and vigor. There is an element about them that ought not to enter into the discussion at all. He is reported as saying that they ought not to be admitted to the national convention; but the stand he takes is by no means as firm and as vigorous as the occasion seems to demand.

Why does Mr. Harrity halt or hesitate in expressing his views? Is it because he is a gold man? No doubt this has a good deal to do with the matter; but the question arises, can Mr. Harrity, chairman of the national executive committee, afford to commit himself to the "ifs" and "ands" and "buts" with which he disposes of the matter. He says that men who "threaten" to bolt ought not to be admitted to the national convention; but individuals lose their identity when their State conventions make a declaration. It is not a question of individuals at all. The State delegations to Chicago will not represent individuals. They will represent the Democratic party and will go to the national convention with instructions. The individuals who make up the delegations will not represent their own whims, but will be pledged to represent the serious purposes of their party.

We say to Mr. Harrity, therefore, that the question he ought to consider is not whether individuals who have "threatened" to bolt shall be admitted to the national convention, but whether bolting delegations shall be admitted—whether, indeed, the claims of bolting delegations shall be considered at all.

We think Chairman Harrity will agree with us that this is a very serious matter. It is certainly a very serious matter for the element that is now trying to commit the party to the single gold standard. If Mr. Harrity will glance with us over the country and examine the situation, he will see that this is so.

In not a single state where democratic conventions have been held have the democrats who are opposed to the single gold standard shown any sign of bolting, or betrayed any disposition to seek a remedy outside the party lines. Even in South Carolina the state convention made no threat of bolting, but selected its delegates to Chicago and instructed them to maintain and support genuine democratic doctrine.

We have no doubt that Mr. Harrity and a good many other people thought that because Senator Tillman, the leader of the democratic party in South Carolina, had been talking about walking out of the convention if an attempt is made to cram republican doctrine down his throat, the South Carolina delegation ought to be kept out of that convention. But Mr. Tillman was talking as an individual. When the party spoke, its voice was for democratic principles. So it was in Missouri, in Alabama, in Tennessee, in Mississippi, and wherever the democratic party has acted. Even in Michigan, where the will of the party was smothered by the federal office holders, the democrats made no attempt to bolt, and so far, as we know, no threat to bolt.

Who, then, are the bolters? Where did the bolting begin, and how far has it progressed? If Mr. Harrity will take a file of newspapers and go with us, he will have no difficulty in understanding the situation.

First, we shall take him to Kentucky. The legislature, controlled by the democratic party after a distracting campaign, is called on to elect a United States senator. The party, in order to concentrate its strength and secure the election of a democratic senator, calls a caucus and proceeds to renominate the distinguished democrat whose term has not yet expired. But among the democrats are a few who believe in the single gold standard. A number of these refuse to go into the caucus, and some who have gone into the caucus refuse to support the nominee. The gold men are few in number, the narrow democratic majority enables them to bring about a deadlock, and although on several ballots the democratic candidate lacks only one or two votes to secure his election, the gold standard bolters refuse to come to the rescue.

Mr. Carlisle was appealed to by the democrats. His response was, in effect, that democrats owed nothing whatever to party harmony but everything to the views of their immediate constituents. So the election of a democratic United States senator was defeated by a few gold men on the advice of Mr. Carlisle, who is said to consider himself a candidate for the democratic nomination for president.

In Nebraska, as Mr. Harrity has probably heard, the gold men, under the leadership of a member of the cabinet, have bolted the regular democratic organization and chosen an independent and a contesting delegation. Does the chairman of the democratic national committee think that these bolters should be ruled out or seated?

In Texas the gold men are already organizing a bolt in advance of the regular convention. In Illinois a similar bolt is in process of development. So in Louisiana.

In short, wherever there is a bolt organized or in process of organization, it will be found to be composed of men who care more for Clevelandism and the gold standard than they do for the democratic party and democratic principles.

We challenge any man to point out any bolting scheme, embryonic or developed, that is not led and promoted by men who are for the gold standard.

This being indisputable, we ask Mr. Harrity to inform the party and the country what he thinks should be done with the bolters who are going to Chicago clamoring for seats in the convention.

KENTUCKY IS SAFE.

Gold Standard Men Concede it for Free Coinage.

A Frankfort dispatch says:

The "sound money" men to-day openly concede the free coinage men seven of the eleven districts in the state. This will enable the silver people to organize the state convention next Tuesday and elect the four delegates.

Senator Blackburn arrived in Kentucky to day, accompanied by Representative Bailey, of Texas, and has assumed the active management of the fight. Senator Blackburn says that he will oppose a compromise of any kind and demands that the fight be made to the end. The free coinage leaders to day say that the policy of the free coinage men in the convention will be to instruct for Blackburn for president and after adopting free silver resolutions, adjourn without recognizing the Cleveland administration in any way.

Before adjourning, however, resolutions will be passed indorsing the members of the legislature who stood by Blackburn in his senatorial race and denouncing the goldbug bolters, who refused to vote for the democratic senatorial nominee.

The silver leaders contend that the action of the convention in ignoring Carlisle and instructing for Blackburn will be much more humiliating to the secretary than even the adoption of a resolution censuring Cleveland's parrot.

Senator Blackburn will head the state delegation to Chicago. The free coinage slate for delegates at large is as follows:

Senator Blackburn, General Wat Harding, ex Congressman Ellis and Judge Joseph Robins. It is also in the programme to elect Senator Blackburn chairman of the convention and Jack Chinn, his lieutenant, serge.-at-arms.

Fun in the Senate.

Atlanta Constitution's Washington Correspondence

"That statement is false," deliberately spoke David B. Hill, extending his first toward the face of Senator Allen, the populist from Nebraska.

Hill was mad—he was in a fighting humor, and he seemed prepared for any sort of a fight. But Allen was not in a similar humor, and the senate barely missed a full grown sensation.

The matter grew out of a vicious fight Senator Hill was making to prevent the senate taking up the bill to prevent further bond issues without specific authority of congress.

At 5 o'clock Senator Butler, of North Carolina, sprung a surprise upon the senate by moving that the bond bill be taken up. Immediately Hill began to filibuster by making motions to adjourn and other dilatory motions.

During the roll call on one of these motions, Senator Pettigrew asked unanimous consent to submit a conference report and have it printed in The Record. It was agreed to. Immediately Senator Hill demanded the full reading of the report. To this there were many objections. A dozen senators held that consent had not been given except for the printing of the report. But the presiding officer held that any senator had a right to demand a full reading of the report.

HILL WAS FOR DELAY.

Hill insisted, his purpose being to delay.

Senator Allen made a brief talk, in which he said this was the second time he had known of any senator having violated unanimous consent.

"I would ask if the senator from Nebraska refers to me," said Hill.

"I do," responded Allen.

"The statement is false," uttered Hill, with emphasis.

Allen looked intently at the New York senator for several moments, then responded, calmly:

"The Senator from New York can never convince me that his conduct has been honest in this matter."

"I cannot," responded Hill.

This ended the war of words. Then the New Yorker turned and suggested that there was no quorum of the senate present and renewed his filibustering tactics.

Hill seemed determined to prevent a vote upon taking up the bond bill.

Several test votes upon motions of Hill and Chandler showed thirty-four senators in favor of taking up the bond bill to twelve against it.

Finally a few of the twelve retired from the senate and left it without a quorum, and adjournment was necessary.

But for Hill's tactics the bill would have been taken up and made the special order for to-morrow.

THE BILL WILL PASS.

The free coinage men of all parties in the senate are determined to bring this bond bill up and have a vote on it. Another motion will be made to-morrow. Hill may again resort to dilatory tactics, but he cannot delay it long. A majority of the senate is in favor of the bill and it will pass before adjournment. On account of the fight Hill and the other cuckoos are making against the bill, adjournment may be delayed for a long time. The administration people will make a hard fight against the bill because it will prevent another issue of bonds without special consent of congress.

The senate is sure to pass the bill and the chances are that it will refuse to adjourn until the house shall vote upon it. Until this matter came up to-day predictions were being made on all sides that adjournment would be had by the 8th of next month. To-night, however, all these predictions have been withdrawn for the present.

Surprising the Politicians.

Atlanta Constitution.)

Evidently some of the politicians have had and still have some very queer ideas about the silver sentiment among the people. There are men right here in Georgia, pretty fair politicians, too, who really believe that the money question is a mere passing fad. Some of them say and really believe that the whole business will be disposed of by the defeat of the democrats and the election of McKinley; that the people will forget all about it and pick up some other fad four years from now.

On the other hand, we often hear politicians, especially those who have been misled into accepting Clevelandism as democracy, expressing surprise at the growth of silver sentiment among the people. This kind of talk is freely printed in the eastern papers to show why "the silver craze" won't stay in the ground after they have buried it, but persists in taking up its bed and walking about over the country, wearing seven-league boots.

The truth of the whole business is that the silver question is not a fad, not a passing issue. In some form or other it has been an issue ever since the money power has been greedy enough to desire to reap the profits that accrue to it when it is able to control enough of the money in circulation to manipulate values. It is an issue that has been more important than all other issues since governments took upon themselves the right to create money, and it will continue to be an issue, and the most important of all issues, as long as the people are able to defend their rights and stand up for their privileges.

The silver question is the present shape of that great issue, but it has taken other forms and will be renewed whenever the pressure of the money power begins to be felt too heavily. So far as the restoration of silver is concerned, it is full grown as soon as a man understands the few simple and immutable truths that are its basis. Its apparent growth now is merely the result of the discussion that has been going on for twenty years and the literal fulfillment of every prediction made by the bimetallists during that time.

Only the other day Cal Brice, of Ohio, was advertising in the eastern newspapers his intention to go to the state he misrepresents in the senate and put a stop to the "free coinage foolishness." It is not surprising that a man of Brice's caliber—for he is not a great statesman—should make a statement of this kind, but it is amazing that so shifty a politician should not have known the temper and attitude of his constituents.

The democrats have been conceding Ohio to the gold men, for it is not a democratic state; but it now seems certain that democratic voters of Ohio will declare for free coinage in their state convention.

It is equally certain that if the democratic national convention shall declare against the gold standard and nominate a free coinage man, it will sweep the republican party out of existence in the west.

Fowle Nomination Rejected.

Washington Correspondence Atlanta Constitution.

The Senate finance committee administered a stinging blow to the President to-day. By a unanimous vote it reported against confirming Mr. Fowl as collector of revenue at Lynchburg, Va. Fowle was nominated by the President without consulting either of the Virginia Senators The Senate upheld the Senators and refused to accept the President's man. The Senate will act wisely in the event the President nominates a man for postmaster at Rome over the wishes of Judge Maddox in the matter.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

To Scuttle the Good Old Ship Said to Be the Determination of the President.

Indianapolis Correspondence Atlanta Constitution.

The sweep of the free silver triumph in Indiana has been intensified by the disclosure of the mission of ex Congressman Bynum, who returned to this city a few days ago. It was discovered that in forty-five counties out of the ninety-two which make up the State, the free coinage people wore all the scalps.

These counties had passed the strongest kind of resolutions—calling for the immediate and independent coinage of silver and denouncing the creation of a bonded debt of $262,000,000 in time of peace. Delegates were pledged to support these ideas before the assembled voters and in several cases where delegates were disposed to qualify their declarations, their election was at once annulled and men with stronger backbones substituted for them.

These results thoroughly alarmed the gold men of Indianapolis, and were the occasion of the return of Mr. Bynum from Washington, where he had been in consultation with the President. Three bankers in this city, who have openly and notoriously paraded their intention not to vote the Democratic ticket if a silver platform should be adopted, aided him in getting up a consultation of co-called "sound-money" Democrats on Saturday night, which was attended by thirty-eight of the faithful, all of whom were office holders, bankers, corporation lawyers and people of kindred nature. These people took steps to declare that Indiana must not be committed to the silver standard, and that an organized opposition must be made to that declaration under the possible candidacy of Bynum for the governorship.

Bynum's Mission Known.

Today the inside story of Bynum's mission has been ascertained and it has but whetted the appetite of the free silver men to make a square meal of the goldbugs. Mr. Bynum, so the disclosure goes, comes fresh from a consultation with the president.

The information is that the white house has given up all hopes of controlling the Chicago convention.

That being so, Mr. Cleveland considers it best that the party should be defeated this fall; that republican success should be made easy, and that the democratic leaders in every state should only go through the pro forma work of preserving organization to be effective four years hence. If state conventions to be held from this on would either adopt a gold platform, or, in cases like Indiana's, say nothing at all upon the subject, the purpose would be fully accomplished. If free coinage states will not agree to this compromise then the gold people should make a violent effort to break in or organize independent gold organizations, which would hereafter be recognized as representing the true democracy.

The gentleman, one of the highest in the state, to whom this proposition was broached, rejected it with indignation. He was wrathy that the man who had been honored twice by the party with the highest office in the gift of the nation should, in a critical moment, be engaged in scuttling the ship.

Russell and the Past

Wilmington Dispatch.

The Robesonian, in speaking of Judge Russell as a candidate for Governor of North Carolina, says:

"Sufficient time has elapsed since the nomination of Judge Russell for governor last Friday to allow the sober, second thought of the party and of the state assume its sway, and the concensus of opinion is that it was a mistake. Of course, as one of the delegates expressed it, they will all have to "pass under the string"—the party lash will be applied vigorously, heroically and, in the main, successfully. Before the nomination many colored men rushed into print, over their own signatures, declaring that Russell's nomination would cost the party 20,000 votes; all these may count for something or they may count for nothing. A liberal and discreet use of "the sinews of war" and of the assurance of state and federal patronage will correct much of this. But it is of the man—of his unsavory reputation as a judge in the good old days of complete republican ascendency and of his bitter vindictive life ever since that will engage the attention of the state. We spoke a a week or two ago of the editorial ability of Messrs. Englehard and Saunders. The campaign of that paper—the editorials written by Col. Saunders in opposition to the re nomination of Judge Russell to an office of which he had proved himself to be so utterly unfitted for—was most complete, exact and powerful. It will be recalled that the articles were all written by Col. Saunders and that he served notice on the judge that the columns of the Journal were at his service and he was respectfully invited to refute any of them that might be proved to be incorrect. Somebody, probably Mr. Josh. T. James, now has the custody of those papers, and Mr. Pou, the chairman of the democratic executive committee, could render his party and his state no better service than at once to secure the services of a competent person to compile and edit those articles. The outlawry of several of the best men in Robeson county and, if we properly recall, the quitting of Sampson court "between suns" could there probably be accounted for. Judge Russell is indeed a dangerous man in any position. An old-time Republican who would write to another Republican that the people by whose votes mainly he was enabled to over-ride the will of the white people and the dearest interests of the State were "mainly savages," shows plainly that the milk upon which he was nourished in his helpless infancy and which he declared in his speech in Raleigh was so SWEET and nourishing must have imparted to him more or less of that inherent savagery of which he spoke many years afterwards in his letter to Mr. J. C. L. Harris."

Dr. Parkhurst's articles to young men in The Ladies' Home Journal have turned out to be, next to General Harrison's articles, the most profitable venture which that magazine has ever undertaken. His coming papers will deal with a young man's social life; his business success; as a citizen; his religious life and his marriage.

Secret of Beauty

is health. The secret of health is the power to digest and assimilate a proper quanity of food. This can never be done when the liver does not act it's part.

Do you know this?

Tutt's Liver Pills are an absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, malaria, constipation, torpid liver, piles, jaundice, bilious fever, biliousness and kindred diseases.

Tutt's Liver Pills

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The Administration's Plan.

Washington correspondence Atlanta Constitution

A democrat high in official position in authority for the statement that the gold men will insist upon the two thirds rule at Chicago. If the free coinage men outvote them in adopting rules and provide that a majority vote shall nominate, he says the gold delegates will walk out of the convention, hold another convention, nominate a candidate and claim that they are the regular democracy.

Under no circumstances, said he, will the friends of the administration agree to overturn the precedent of a two-thirds vote to nominate.

"Who will you nominate if you walk out?" he was asked.

"Not Mr. Cleveland. A letter will be at hand in the convention from Mr. Cleveland in which he will state that he will not accept if nominated. Had there been any movement in favor of a third term for the president he would already have written such a letter. But there has been nothing to call for it."

The above undoubtedly expresses the position of the Cleveland democrats. It came from one who speaks the sentiment of the president. Mr. Cleveland and his close followers know the free coinage men will control and are already looking for some excuse on which to hinge a bolt. This two thirds rule business has been determined upon as giving that excuse.

The publishers of Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly have brought out a most excellent portrait in colors of General Robert E. Lee, which serves as a frontispiece to the May number of that magazine. The portrait is pronounced by the friends of General Lee to be the best likeness ever published. It is issued in connection with the great Lee series of articles now running in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly, and which are attracting such widespread attention. This series began in the February number with an article, by Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, on General Lee's ancestors, and will be continued for some months yet. Among the distinguished people who are aiding and contributing to this series are: General G. W. Custis Lee and Capt. Robert E. Lee (sons of Gen. Lee); Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Dr. E. Jennings Lee, Gen. John B. Gordon, Col. Charles Marshall, Col. John J. Garrett, Judge R. A. Pryor, Capt. Gordon McCabe, Mrs. Jefferson Davis, Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, Miss Kate Mason Rowland, Mrs. Sallie Nelson Robins, Gen. Horatio C. King, Gen. O. O. Howard, and other authoritative writers. The great Lee series is but one of the many attractive features of Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

Ablaze With Erysipelas

There is no disease of the blood which so completely puzzles the doctors as Erysipelas. They admit that it is a blood trouble, but like other such diseases, they are unable to effect a cure.

It is not surprising that those who are afflicted with this distressing disease should suffer such untold agonies. Like a consuming flame, it covers the skin with a fiery, burning redness which is almost unbearable, and only those who have been so afflicted can describe its tortures.

Aside from the suffering which Erysipelas causes, there is always great danger attending the disease, unless promptly checked. The inflammation spreads through the tissues of the skin and, when a vital part is attacked, the result is disastrous. Often the bones are affected, and become so diseased that they crumble away, leaving the patient an invalid for life.

Here is such a case, where the doctors were unable to afford relief, and strongly urged an operation.

Miss Ada Wainwright is a most estimable young lady, residing at Alamo, Tenn. After being under the doctor's care constantly for three years and declared incurable, she saw before her only the gloomy life of an invalid. Under date of May 8th, 1896, she writes:

"I feel it my duty to inform you of the great good I have received from your remedy, S. S. S., for I am sure that it saved my life. For three years

MISS ADA WAINWRIGHT.

I have suffered agonies with bone erysipelas, and though under treatment of the best physicians, I found no relief. One of my limbs was so swollen and inflamed that the doctors found it necessary to keep it lanced, and the bone became so diseased that several pieces were discharged through the opening. It is impossible to describe the suffering I had to endure; sometimes able to hop around on crutches, and again unable to turn myself in bed. I was so reduced in health that I weighed only eighty pounds.

"After lingering for three years, having been treated by four doctors, I was finally told that I was incurable, and that I would have to submit to the painful operation of having the bone scraped, or it would be necessary to amputate the limb. This I positively refused to submit to.

"A friend recommended S. S. S, knowing of its wonderful reputation as a blood remedy, and when I had finished one bottle I felt an improvement. I grew better as I continued the medicine, and after taking six bottles I was entirely well, my skin was clear and pure, and I have no sign of the terrible disease. I gained in health and strength until I now weigh 130 pounds, and all my relatives and friends are astonished at the wonderful cure made by S. S. S."

The above is but one of the many wonderful cures being made daily by S.S.S. Experience has shown that the doctors are absolutely unable to cure diseases of the blood, and of the many blood remedies offered to the public to-day, S. S. S. is the only one which cures obstinate and deep-seated cases.

For real blood troubles, S. S. S. has no equal. It wipes out completely the most obstinate cases of blood diseases, which other remedies do not seem to touch. S. S. S. gets at the root of the disease, and forces it out permanently.

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Castoria allays Feverishness.
Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd.
Castoria cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic.
Castoria relieves Teething Troubles.
Castoria cures Constipation and Flatulency.
Castoria neutralizes the effects of carbonic acid gas or poisonous air.
Castoria does not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic property.
Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep.
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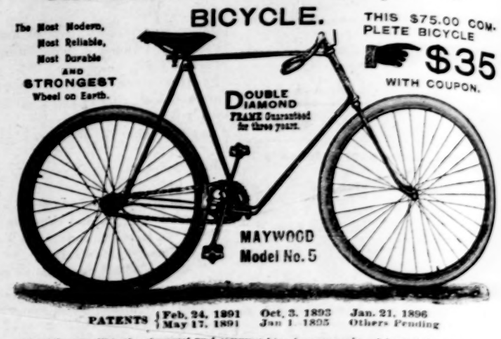

PATENTS { Feb. 24, 1891 / May 17, 1891 } Oct. 3, 1893 / Jan 1, 1895 / Jan. 21, 1896 Others Pending

The "Maywood" is the strongest and simplest bicycle ever made. Adapted for all kinds of roads and riders. Made of material that is solid, of best workmanship; simple in construction, easily taken apart and put together; has few parts; is of such wiry construction that its parts will hold together even in an accident; no hollow tubing to crush in at every contact; a frame that cannot be broken; so simple that its adjusting parts serve as its connecting parts; one-piece crank in place of a dozen parts; always ready to give reliable and rapid transportation. FRAME—Improved double diamond, guaranteed for three years. Made of 1-inch cold rolled steel rods (toughest and strongest metal for its weight known); joined together with aluminum bronze fittings in such a manner that it is impossible to break or any part work loose; a marvel of novelty, simplicity and durability; the greatest combination of ingenuity in bicycle mechanism known, to build a frame without brazed joints and tubing as you know that frames continually break and fracture at brazen joints and tubes when they are broken in cannot be repaired. WHEELS—28-inch; warranted wood rims; piano wire tangent spokes and brass nipples. HUBS—Large barrel pattern. TIRES—Arlington" Hose pipe or Morgan & Wright Quick Repair, or some other first-class pneumatic tire. BEARINGS—Ball bearings to every part, including wheels, crank axle, steering head and pedals. CUPS AND CONES—Best quality tool steel, carefully tempered and hardened. CHAINS—High grade hardened centers, rear adjustment. CRANKS—Our celebrated one-piece crank. Fully protected by patents; no cotter pins. REACH—Shortest, 38 inches; longest, 37 inches. GEARS—64 or 72. FRONT FORK—Indestructible; fork crown made from gun-barrel steel. HANDLE BAR—Reversible and adjustable; easily adjusted to any position desired; ram's horn finished if ordered. SADDLE—P. & F., Gillian, or some other first-class make. PEDALS—Rat-trap or rubber; full ball bearing. FINISH—Japanned in black, with all bright parts nickel plated. Each Bicycle complete with tool bag, pump, wrench and oiler. Weight, according to tires, pedals, saddles, etc., 27 to 30 pounds.

$40 is our Special Wholesale Price. Never before sold for less. To quickly introduce the "Maywood" Bicycle, we have decided to make a special coupon offer, giving every reader of this paper a chance to get a first-class wheel at the lowest price ever offered. On receipt of $35.00 and coupon we will ship to anyone the above Bicycle, securely crated, and guarantee safe delivery. Money refunded if not as represented after arrival and examination. We will ship C. O. D. with privilege of examination, for $5.00 and coupon provided $5.00 is sent with order as a guarantee of good faith. A written binding warranty with each Bicycle. This is a chance of a lifetime and you cannot afford to let the opportunity pass. Address all orders to

CASH BUYERS' UNION,
163 West Van Buren Street. Bx 1533. CHICAGO, ILL.

Coupon No. 1553
GOOD FOR
$5.00
IF SENT WITH ORDER FOR
No. 5 Maywood
...Bicycle...

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HEADQUARTERS FOR

BACON, FLOUR, SALT,

AND EVERY THING USUALLY KEPT AT A FIRST-CLASS

Family Supply House.

Dry Goods, Notions, Boots Shoes and Clothing.

RESTAURANT ON SECOND FLOOR.

E. L. CLARK,
9-27-94 tf Cor. Hay and Winslow St.

A. B. WILLIAMS,

COTTON :-: BUYER

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect April 12th, 1896.

NORTH BOUND. No. 2.

Leave Wilmington,	7:25 a m
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:35 "
Leave Fayetteville,	10:55 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	11:05 "
Leave Sanf rd,	12:22 p m
Leave Climax,	2:25 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:56 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:05 "
Leave Stokesdale,	3:59 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	4:31 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	4:38 "
Leave Rural Hall,	5:17 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:45 "

SOUTH BOUND. No. 1, Daily.

Leave Mt. Airy,	9:35 a m
Leave Rural Hall,	11:05 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	11:35 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	11:45 "
Leave Stokesdale,	12:12 p m
Arrive Greensboro,	12:58 "
Leave Greensboro,	1:03
Leave Climax,	1:32 "
Leave Sanford,	3:19 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	4:30 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:33 "
Leave Fayetteville,	4:45 "
Arrive Wilmington,	7:55 "

NORTH BOUND. No. 4, Daily

Leave Bennettsville,	8 45 a. m
Arrive Maxton,	9:45 "
Leave Maxton,	9:50 "
Leave Red Springs,	10:12 "
Leave Hope Mills,	10:45 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:59 "

SOUTH BOUND. No. 3, Daily

Leave Fayetteville,	4:45 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	4:53 "
Leave Red Springs,	5:42 "
Leave Maxton,	6:12 "
Leave Maxton,	6:13 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:20 "

NORTH BOUND. No. 16. Mixed. Daily Except Sunda y

Leave Ramseur,	6:45 a. m
Leave Climax,	8:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:20 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:35 "
Leave Stokesdale,	10:50 "
Arrive Madison	11:50 "

SOUTH BOUND. No. 15, Mixed. Except Sunda

Leave Madison,	12:25 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:28 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:35 "
Leave Greensboro,	2:50 "
Leave Climax,	3:05 "
Arrive Ramseur,	5:50 "

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

at Fayetteville with Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem.

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS

at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY, General Manager.

Papers for Sale

Old papers for sale at the OBSERVER OFFICE at 20 cents per hundred.

Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,

H. W. Lilly, President,

OFFICE FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES

AND FLORENCE RAILROAD

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895	No. 23 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.		No. 41 Daily
	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
Leave Weldon...	11 53	9 27	.....	.....
Ar. Rocky Mount	12 57	10 20	.....	.....
Leave Tarboro...	12 20	.....	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	1 05	10 20	.....	6 00 .....
Leave Wilson...	2 03	11 03	.....	.....
Leav Selma....	2 53	.....	.....	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	4 30	12 57	.....	.....
Arrive Florence.	7 15	3 00	.....	.....

	No. 47 Daily.		No. 37
	P. M.		A. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 08	.....	6 35 .....
Leave Goldboro.	2 55	.....	7 20 .....
Leave Magnolia.	4 02	.....	8 29 .....
Ar. Wilmington.	5 30	.....	10 00 .....
	P. M.		A. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895.	No. 78. Daily.		No. 32 Daily.	No. 40 Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.		
Leave Florence	8 15	.....	7 15	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	10 55	.....	9 19	.....
Leave Selma....	12 32	.....	.....	.....
Arrive Wilson...	1 20	.....	11 15	.....
Leave Tarboro...	2 48	.....	.....	.....
	P. M.			
	No. 48 Daily.			
Lv. Wilmington.	9 20	.....	P. M.	7 00 .....
Leave Magnolia	10 56	.....		8 31 .....
Leave Goldsboro	12 03	.....		9 40 .....
Arrive Wilson...	1 00	.....		10 27 .....

	No. 78 Daily.		No. 32 Daily.		
	P. M.	.....	P. M.	P. M.	.....
Leave Wilson...	1 30	.....	11 20	10 32	.....
Ar Rocky Mount	2 33	.....	12 02	11 15	.....
Arrive Tarboro.	2 48	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	2 33	.....	12 02	.....	.....
Arrive Weldon...	3 48	.....	12 54	.....	.....
	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	

†Daily except Monday ‡Daily except Sunday.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch leaves Weldon 3:48 P M, Halifax 4:05 P M, arrives Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M. Greenville 6:37 P M., Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 10:55 A M, Weldon 11:20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50 A M;